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No. 22,117 號第拾百壹千貳萬式第 日壹初月伍年己 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1929. 伍拜禮 日柒月陸年九廿百九千貳萬 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 8th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.10	11.15	2.31	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.35	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.45	8.10	8.35	9.20	10.05	10.15	11.20	2.36	3.35	4.35	5.45	7.40	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Shatin Dep.	7.00	8.25	8.50	9.35	10.20	10.30	11.35	2.51	3.40	4.40	5.50	7.55	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.40	10.25	10.35	11.40	2.56	3.45	4.45	5.55	8.00	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10
Market Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	9.55	10.40	10.50	11.55	3.01	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.05	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Fanning Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.05	10.40	10.50	11.55	3.11	4.00	5.00	6.10	8.15	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25
Shuang-shui Dep.	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.20	10.55	11.05	12.10	3.26	4.15	5.15	6.25	8.30	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40
Shum-chun Arr.	7.41	9.06	9.31	10.06	10.41	10.51	11.56	3.16	4.05	5.05	6.15	8.20	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Canton Arr.	12.05	1.30	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.35	7.35	8.45	10.50	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shum-chun Dep.	7.17	8.38	9.03	11.17	11.47	12.03	1.47	2.17	2.47	3.17	3.47	4.17	4.47	5.17	5.47	6.17	6.47	7.17	7.47	8.17	8.47	9.17	9.47	10.17
Shuang-shui Dep.	7.35	8.56	9.21	11.35	12.05	12.21	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05	6.35	7.05	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35
Fanning Dep.	7.50	9.11	9.36	11.50	12.20	12.36	2.20	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20	6.50	7.20	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50
Market Dep.	8.05	9.26	9.51	12.05	12.35	12.51	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05	6.35	7.05	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05
Tai Po Dep.	8.20	9.41	10.06	12.20	12.50	13.06	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20	6.50	7.20	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20
Shatin Dep.	8.35	9.56	10.21	12.35	13.05	13.21	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05	6.35	7.05	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.50	10.11	10.36	12.50	13.20	13.36	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20	6.50	7.20	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.38	10.03	12.17	12.47	13.03	3.03	3.33	4.03	4.33	5.03	5.33	6.03	6.33	7.03	7.33	8.03	8.33	9.03	9.33	10.03	10.33	11.03	11.33

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PIRACY PROBLEM IN CHINA SEAS.

ARE MARINE CONVOYS INADEQUATE?

"ONLY REAL REMEDY LIES IN LAND OPERATIONS."

FAMOUS NAVAL WRITER'S OPINIONS.

The seizure of the steamer *Anking* by Chinese pirates at sea on September 28, 1928, and the killing and wounding of certain of her officers and crew, is no isolated incident (writes *Taffrail* in *Chambers's Journal*).

Piracy and brigandage have been prevalent in China since time immemorial, as is only to be expected in a country where a mediaeval feudal system still obtains, where huge provinces are divided into smaller districts, each governed by its own official responsible for the local taxation, and where bribery and corruption are rife throughout even the official classes.

Piracy Prevention Ordinances.

So long ago as in 1914 the Government of Hong Kong issued its "Piracy Prevention Ordinance" and allied regulations. These, among other things, conferred upon the police wide powers of search; provided that vessels trading from Hong Kong should carry armed Indian guards, and be fitted with grilles for the protection of engine-rooms, as well as to restrict the free movement of native passengers.

They also required that arms, ammunition, and signal-rocket should be carried in all ships, and directed officers of the British Merchant Marine to resist piratical attack by every means in their power.

This anxiety on the part of the Hong Kong Government to check piracy is not difficult to understand, for the colony is, in fact, the largest, one of the largest transit ports in the world. It owes its prosperity to its vast transit trade in all kinds of produce; but chiefly in tea, silk, rice, sugar, camphor, coal, cotton, leather, matches, oil, and tin. Much of this varied merchandise passes through the channels and branching tributaries of the Canton Delta, that large stretch of rich alluvial land lying roughly between the lines joining Hong Kong, Canton, the Treaty Port of Shanghai on the West River, the Treaty Port of Kowloon, and the Portuguese possession of Macao.

River Gunboats.

British river gunboats are constantly on patrol in the area, and their task is no sinecure; but they cannot do everything. Their principal duty is to safeguard the lives and property of the little British communities in the Treaty Ports, and during the past few years, the overthrow of successive War Lords and the disbandment of their ill-disciplined armies, the work has been difficult and dangerous.

The gunboats play their part in keeping down piracy, but are handicapped in that they are working, so to speak, in Chinese territory, and may not open fire except upon pirates caught red-handed, or when in actual pursuit of a gang after some outrage. Armed blue-jackets cannot be landed except at

the request of a Consular Officer, and then only for the protection of British lives and property.

Throughout 1928, though British ships were rarely attacked, the frequent piracies were having an ill effect upon British trade. By January 1929, at which time pirate or bandit outrages were almost daily occurrence in some parts of the Delta, two attacks upon British vessels brought matters to a head. The gunboats were reinforced, regular convoys and patrol systems were instituted, and the Canton Government was at last persuaded to set its house in order by sending various punitive expeditions to deal with the pirates ashore.

Anti-British Campaign.

Working in co-operation with the British gunboats, the efforts of the Chinese troops met with a tolerable degree of success, so much so that by the time of the Chinese attack upon the British settlement in Canton in June 1928, the suppression of river piracy was almost within sight. Then, subsequent to the Shamen outrage, came the anti-British movement and boycott and a general condition of chaos throughout the Delta. The gunboats were tied to the Treaty Ports, British merchantmen ceased to run, and piracy recommenced. Before long the Chinese trade also had come to a complete standstill.

When the easier political situation permitted a resumption of British trade, a regular convoy and patrol system was reconstituted for the benefit of British ships. The native traffic was left to look after itself, in the hope that the continual depredations would force Canton to safeguard its own interests. The Chinese Government, however, showed no inclination to co-operate in the work, and piracy continued. Three attacks were made upon British vessels in the Delta between September, 1927, and January, 1928.

Out of the Limelight.

It is impossible, throughout this trying period, to claim any spectacular success for that little force of British gunboats, which constitute the West River Flotilla. They work far out of the limelight in the face of continual obstacles and disappointments, and time and time again have saved British communities from outrage and possible massacre at the hands of brigand bands or mobs of disbanded soldiers, serving no masters but themselves. Without the gunboats, moreover, British river trade would long since have ceased to run.

Since the beginning of 1928 affairs have become somewhat quieter, and the Canton Government more firmly seated. It has ordered armed launches to patrol the river, and less than twelve months ago, at an official luncheon given at Canton to the British Minister, the virtual head of the Government declared

that misunderstandings had been cleared up, cordial relations restored, and that China welcomed British co-operation and goods. It is to be hoped that this utterance from one in authority portends a happier state of affairs for the future.

Piracies of ocean-going steamers, however, like that of the *Anking*, continue. In their main features, all these attacks have been carried out in similar fashion by pirates embarking as passengers and rushing bridge and engine-room at their own selected moment. As in the case of the *Anking*, they do not scruple to kill if resistance is offered.

An Impossible Task.

Their methods are simple in the extreme, though, since the assault may be launched at any moment of the day or night, they are exceedingly difficult to counteract.

One cannot but wonder at the excellence of an organisation which enables the pirate gangs to board steamships at, say, Tientsin, in the Gulf of Pechili, and Singapore, not far from the Equator, places nearly three thousand miles apart, and to synchronise the arrival of the captured ships at some anchorage like Bias Bay, in Chinese territory forty miles up the coast from Hong Kong, with the movements of confederates ashore. Their intelligence system and means of communication are as perfect as they can be, and the organisation must be in the hands of able men with a network of spies all over the Far East.

British men-of-war obviously cannot patrol the approaches to every possible landing-place in South China, nor is it possible to inaugurate a peace-time convoy system for the great volume of coastal trade, any vessel of which may be attacked if the opportunity offers. It is manifestly out of the question, moreover, to conduct a lengthy and expensive punitive expedition in territory belonging to a country with whom we are at peace.

Defence may come from within the ships themselves, but even in cases like those of the *Sunning* and the *Anking*, where officers and Indian guards put up the stoutest resistance, the vessels may be captured at the outset. But all men are not of the same calibre, and, naturally enough, some officers of the mercantile marine, outnumbered by desperate men, have not been eager to risk their lives in saving property which is not their own.

The only real remedy, in the shape of constant and energetic measures against the pirates on shore, lies in the hands of the Government, into whose territory booty and hostages are invariably taken. Piracy and the loss of British lives and property cannot be checked by mere evasion and polite regrets.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(June 7.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Peak Tramways Co. Annual
Meeting, Hong Kong Hotel, 11 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Man, Woman
and Sin," and Sam Ku West.

World Theatre: "Another Scandal."
Star Theatre: "Hangman's
House."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Siberia (Delta), Out-
ward: Europe via Siberia (Kash-
gar), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

(June 8.)

Lane, Crawford Annual Meeting,
Exchange Building, noon.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. annual meet-
ing, Exchange Building, 12.30 p.m.
Sailors' and Soldiers' Home Bath-
ing picnic, 2.30 p.m.

Lawn Bowls:—Division I.: Tai-
koo R.C. v. Police, Craigengower v.
Kowloon C.C., Bowling Green v.
Kowloon Dock, Recreation v. Civil
Service. Division II.: Civil Ser-
vice v. Tai-koo, Yacht Club v. Re-
creation, Kowloon C.C. v. Bowling
Green, H.K. Electric v. Craigengower.

Lawn Tennis:—"A" Division:
Indian R.C. v. M.B.K., H.K.C.C.
v. Recreation, Craigengower v. Kow-
loon C.C., Chinese R.C. v. Univer-
sity. "B" Division: South China
v. Kowloon C.C., H.K.C.C. v. In-
dian R.C., Recreation v. Nippon,
M.B.K. v. Y.M.C.A., University
v. Chinese R.C. "C" Division:
H.E. and B.S. v. R.A.O.C., Recreation
v. Chinese R.C., H.K.C.C. v. In-
dian R.C.

Queen's Theatre: "Man, Woman
and Sin," and Sam Ku West.
World Theatre: "The Lone Wolf
Returns."

Star Theatre: "The Missing
Link."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Siberia (Delta),
Europe via Marseilles (Delta),
10.30 p.m.

Sunday.

(June 9.)

2nd After Trinity.
Mohammedan Year 1348 begins.
Queen's

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"

That is why the hat that you buy at

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

is always your favourite, and one to which you are sorry to say "good-bye" even when the season is over.

PAMELA

Would you put a Tanagra statuette in a paper bag, or clothe Venus de Milo in a sack?

There is nothing more lovely than a woman's form and, since civilisation decrees that it should be clothed, art demands that the covering shall be a worthy one—an adornment, not a disguise.

A "PAMELA" dress is the creation of an artist who realises her high calling, and who seeks to give the most perfect interpretation of the modern figure.

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WOMAN'S PAGE.

AMONG THE ARTS.

MODERN DRESS-DESIGNING.

Would you put a Tanagra statuette in a paper bag or clothe the Venus de Milo in a sack? Such a suggestion seems no less than a profanation of the beauty which has been given to the world by the Sculptor's Art. Yet every day you can see the "human form divine," which was the Sculptor's model and has the added loveliness of movement and life, clothed in shapeless garments which not only disguise but distort its beauty.

I suppose many people would smile at the thought of dress-making being ranked among the fine arts, and yet why not? We depend on the dressmaker to show us, as nearly as is compatible with modern ideas of decency, the most perfect of created things—the human form divine made, we are told, in God's image. Should not this presentation be entrusted only to an artist?

Worth's Despair.

A diary kept by the Worth who was the founder of the famous house of dress creators, perhaps the most famous of any time, shows the despair of this man who was a true artist, at the blindness and prejudice of his country women, our English ancestresses.

His complaint, that women could not see the difference between a dress which was cut and designed for one particular woman, and another cut by rule of thumb methods by a "sewing woman," is echoed to-day by all dressmakers who realise that to clothe the human form you must first understand it.

I remember, as an art student, hearing Walter Sickert say "draw from the feet up, as a house is built, don't draw the head first, and hang your figure like a coat hung on a nail." That is exactly the lesson which the dressmaker has to learn. Her business is to clothe not a dummy, but a living moving shape, a shape which is enabled to balance and move, because of a carefully designed structure with stresses and balanced proportions on the same principles as those which govern architecture or engineering. She must work from the body out, not make a garment and push the body into it, as if it were a pillow being pushed into a pillow slip.

Properly Built Dresses.

The practical application of all this is, that a cheap ready-made dress, or one which is made by someone who has never had the training which enables them to understand the structure of the human form, can never do justice to the human figure. The artist needs to know as much about anatomy, and more about surface form, as the doctor, and the dressmaker needs to know nearly as much. Not every one can afford model dresses, and not every one can afford to pay the price of having all their dresses made by an artist, but just as the fabric of a building is weakened by poor architecture, so is the fabric of a frock. A dress which is correctly built to clothe your form will outlast several which have been cut on rule of thumb methods, and what is more it will always, even in its old age, look like "your dress," and while showing the good points of your figure will disguise any failings that it may have.

AROUND THE SHOPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S.

Lane, Crawford's have just received a collection of summer straw hats including many white models. There are among them some made of the new Yedda straw which is so much worn just now. I was looking too at some graceful wide brimmed hats for afternoon wear in pastel shades, black, and burnt straw; with the new swathing of velvet, crepe de chine, or satin ribbon. One resida green silk straw is trimmed with applications of felt on the crown. The white straws will be particularly welcome as perhaps nothing looks cooler or more effective with a summer frock in some pastel shade than an all white hat.

CHEZ FELIX.

At the Felix Hat Shop next week there will be a special display of tennis hats, in white and various new pastel shades, including "gull" and "outmeal." These hats are made in a specially light weight and are simply trimmed with a band of moiré ribbon. By the same mail a collection of bankok straws with wide brims is expected. These will be mostly white or black and some of them untrimmed. I was noticing a new selection of green hats many of them trimmed with fawn in varnished paillasson, and one very lovely crinoline hat, with a drooping brim, trimmed with black, caught my eye. Very smart too is a green silk turban trimmed with coloured embroidery and a painted buckle.

WOMAN ALONE IN AFRICAN WILDS.

MEETS WITCH DOCTOR.

LADY MILLS ON HER ADVENTURES.

"Stealing is regarded as a point of honour by one of the tribes in Portuguese Guinea. A man cannot marry until he has shown himself a good thief. He is considered a super-thief if he can steal from a white man or an administrator."

Lady Dorothy Mills, the famous woman explorer who has just returned to London from spending four months alone in the wildest part of West Africa, made this comment in mail week.

Lady Dorothy's object was to make a collection of the wooden fetish masks which are used by the tribes in their religious dances, which very few white people have ever seen.

A "Soul" in a Basket.

"I set out to make a really good collection of these masks," said Lady Dorothy, "but I did not get more than twenty. They are difficult to obtain."

"Sometimes a native will get tired of his god, and you can obtain the masks in an exchange."



Please frills in plain material give added chic to this frock of figured voile.

"I was anxious to obtain a wooden mask hanging in the hut of an old native. The white man who accompanied me suggested I should put my 'boy' on to stealing it. I refused, because I did not think this was fair."

"My virtue was rewarded, for the day I was leaving the village the old man came up to me and offered to let me have the mask of his god in exchange for a little hat brooch my husband had brought for a few francs a Paris."

"The most extraordinary thing I saw was a witch doctor coming home in the small hours of the morning with a man's soul carefully packed up in what looked like an egg basket."

"The natives believe the human soul can be captured by evil spirits while the body is asleep, and it is the witch doctor's job to go into a trance, follow the captured 'soul' into the unknown, and rescue it from the evil spirits."

Mask With Wagging Chin.

"When he recovers from the trance, he brings out the basket saying that the recovered 'Soul' is packed in it."

Lady Dorothy said the witch doctors have great hypnotic powers and are wonderful herbalists. Some of their herbs provide cures unknown to the civilised world, and have been taken to America for examination by medical experts.

Lady Dorothy laughed about "hairbreadth escapes."

"They are all in the day's work and one gets used to them," she said. "Once a forest fire had been lit to destroy a plague of locusts. My 'boy' said that the path through the forest was clear, and we set out. Meanwhile the flames had swept round in front of us, and we had a 20 minutes sprint for our lives. My clothes were scorched and blackened."

FRAMES FOR FAIR FACES.

SOMETHING ABOUT NEW HATS.

The last consignment of hats which arrived last week for the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop, numbered nearly 200 and though many have found their new homes there are still a lot of lovely things to be found.

There is no doubt that, crin and leghorn are the two most fashionable straws this summer although paillasson is much favoured for shapes designed for more mature faces, and, of course, the oriental straws, baku and bankok, are still being much worn, while there are any number of fancy weaves of light silky straw. But crin and leghorn seem to be the choice of most millinery creators when it comes to a question of a large hat for afternoon wear, and nothing could provide a more charming frame for fair faces.

Brim is Important.

Edges are receiving much attention by the designers of both hats and frocks, and often the interesting cut of the brim or the trimming along its edge is what gives style and charm to a hat. There is a white leghorn, for example, which has the brim edged with mohair, and is trimmed with a swathe of white satin ribbon, and another lemon leghorn has a brim of white crin with a lovely sweeping line.

Black and White.

Black and white is one of the smartest alliances this summer, and is expressed with great chic.

Another black crin capeline of generous proportions, is given chic by an inserted band of white in the brim. It was a swathe of black and white satin ribbon secured by a pearl pin.

Flower Petal Brim.

A charming flower-petal brim made of circles of the straw distinguishes a black crin hat, which is trimmed with a swathe of black velvet with the two ends drawn through a straw ring.

Crin and Felt.

Crinoline is used with felt worked into a lacy design in the form of a medallion joined together and put on over the crin which is cut away underneath, in a capeline of navy blue crin with a wider point on one side. Five small white camellias poised on the point give a distinctive note of chic.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

RAYON BRINGS BEAUTY TO THE HOME.

The "Rayon" or artificial silk industry is already three times the size of the old silk industry in England, and to-day ranks only after cotton and wool in importance. Almost every item of clothing worn by women from shoes to hats contains rayon, and it has established a very firm hold in the world of upholstery.

Artificial silk is the wrong name to call this wonderful new textile, for it is no more artificial than steel, and while it has much the appearance of silk it has none of the chemical and few of the physical characteristics.

Rayon is, perhaps, one of the most important discoveries of the age, and when men, as they must in the near future if they do not mean to be physically inferior in strength and vitality to women, adopt more rational clothing, they will, in all probability clothe themselves in rayon.

Enormous as the effect of rayon has been on women's dress, even more striking perhaps is the difference it has made to English homes.

Colours and textures which were only within the purchasing powers of the very rich, and even more wonderful colours than it was possible to get with other materials, can now be used by every one to give beauty and dignity to their homes. Rayon has other qualities which specially recommend it for furnishing purposes. It is very strong and the dyes will stand the sun, and the wash-tub through many years of service.

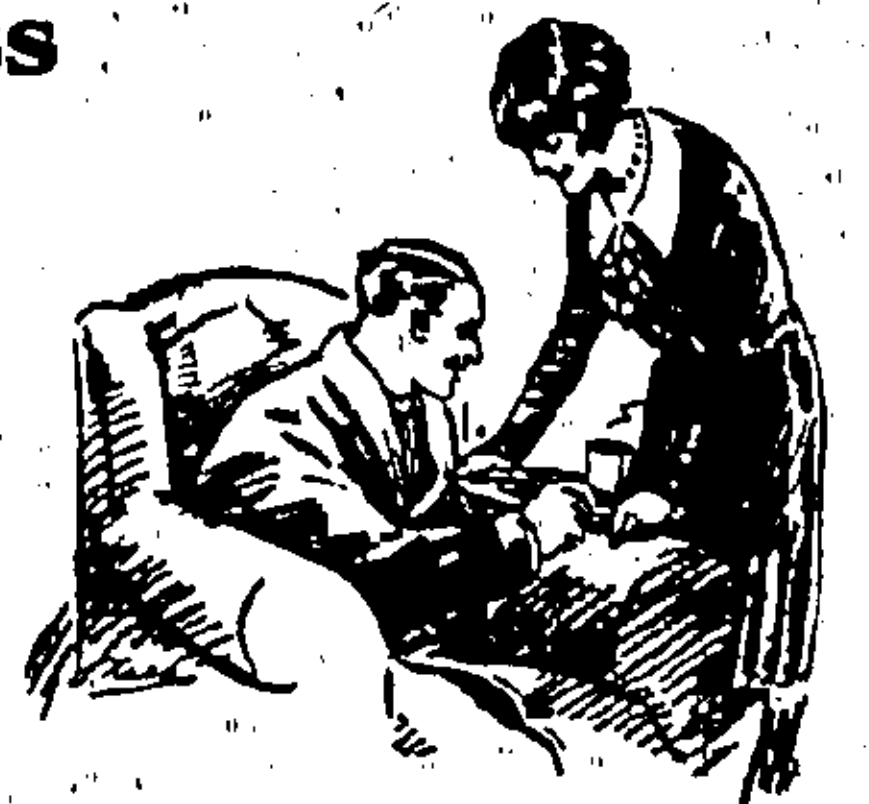
Whiteaway, Laidlaw have a splendid selection of rayon materials for curtains and upholstery in a great variety of colours.

An attractive display of dresses in many styles and of various colours on display in Dolly Vardon's. This colour, by the way, appears to be the vogue this season.

Getting back strength after illness

It is the great restorative value of Bovril which has gained for it the universal approval of doctors and nurses. It stimulates and nourishes without any of the reaction of drugs and harmful stimulants. The food that Bovril does a convalescent is permanent food—no much ground regained on the pathway to health.

Never be without Bovril in the house—not only for emergencies but for daily use as a stimulating and nourishing health-drink.



IT-MUST-BE BOVRIL

WHITEAWAY'S LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW GOODS

Ex

S.S. KASHGAR

NEW VOILES

NEW CORSETS

NEW NECKWEAR

NEW HOSIERY



NEWEST IN MILLINERY.

CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., HONG KONG.

WOMEN IN THE AIR.

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE LIGHT PLANE.

LONDON TO FRANCE FOR A ROUND OF GOLF!

[United Press.]

London, June 4.—Flappers, Members of Parliament, grandmothers, bankers, young and old of all professions are becoming "air-minded," so fast that English manufacturers of light model sporting airplanes have become spirited competitors of automobile salesmen. There is the London business man who, every morning, steps into his light plane at Hendon and wings his way down to the south coast for a bit of salt sea air before tackling his day's work in the City.

There are the society boys and girls who skip over to Le Touquet, a fashionable English resort on the French coast, for a round of golf and tea, returning to their London homes in time for dinner and the theatre.

Week-end Flips.

The Englishman, because he is so fond of his week-end excursions, is taking to the airplane with a vim, for it allows him to hop over to France, Belgium or Holland with a minimum loss of time. This method of travel completely removes the delays and discomforts of crossing the Channel, which until to-day had always been a stumbling stone to international visitors.

According to an official of the De Havilland Aircraft Company, manufacturers of the light and popular Moth, there are at present more than 300 privately owned and pilot-owns in England. This number, which does not include other makes, is fast growing every month.

This year's general election has brought the airplane more prominently to the fore. At least two candidates, if not more, have been using their private planes to keep

spending engagements and also to drop campaign leaflets down on their constituencies. Captain H. H. Balfour was the flying candidate for the Isle of Thanet, while in Scotland, Mr. Basil Murray has been making a feature of his "air electioneering."

President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State often uses an airplane to keep his appointments, while society women in London have found it the most convenient method of getting to and from their country estates.

Amateur Clubs.

There is now a strong movement on foot among the country clubs to provide landing fields for their members. Several private estates already have laid out fields for their personal use and the convenience of their friends who wish to make an air tea time call. Mr. Leo Guinness, son of Mr. Benjamin Guinness, is one of the latest of prominent civilian fliers. On several occasions he has flown to Paris alone and, after remaining there for a couple of hours, has flown back to London.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who was a Liberal candidate for Parliament, is one who likes to make "flying" visits. The other day she hopped off to Berlin in her ordinary afternoon dress, and luggage, and after making two hours of calls returned to London. Among her visits was one to Frau Stresemann, wife of the German Foreign Secretary.

Then, of course, there is Lady Bailey who stands in a class by herself as the most daring woman "solo" flier. Her exploits have increased the interest of English women in flying. Lady Cobham is another air enthusiast, while the wife of Sir Samuel Hoare shares her husband's interest in aviation.

Advocates of the light privately-owned plane say that it is cheaper to travel by plane than by boat and train. For about \$4.50 it is possible to fly to Paris from London. At Stag Lane aerodrome the problem of housing has been solved by the construction of a number of small huts. A machine is cared for and housed for about \$15 a month.

THE FOUR LEADING BEERS ON THE MARKET

SUIT ALL PALATES.

MUNCHENER BURGER-BRAU. DARK.
PILSENER SUPERIOR QUALITY. LIGHT.
TUBORG FABRIKKER. DINNER BEER.
LOWENBRAU "LION BRAND." DARK.

We guarantee these brands to be of first class quality and prices compare favourably with inferior brands.

A trial is solicited.

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"FLORE DIVINA"
EXCELLENT SCENT.
Most Popular & Famous Perfume.
Moderate Price.
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Leading Stores.
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No. 64, NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.
TEL. K. 155.



THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT
At 9.15 p.m.

One Recital Only By

JAN

KUBELIK

VIOLINIST

Assisted by

FRANCESCO TIGGIATI

Noted Italian Pianist

PRICES:—\$6, \$4 & \$2.

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Management,

A. STOK.

(7884)

A Welcome Visitor
at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with
KEATING'S



TELL THE SHROFF

to make out a Chit for \$7.50 and send it with your Home Address to 11, Ice House Street. In return, we will send you the Weekly Press for Six Months

BALLANTINE'S

in use for almost 100 years.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

By Appointment to

H.M. The Late Queen Victoria
H.M. The Late King Edward VII.

and
His Majesty King George V.

PURE SCOTCH LIQUEUR
WHISKY

10 years old.

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& SON, LTD.

GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND

If you want a really first class Scotch Whisky at a reasonable price, you can have no better than Ballantine's Liqueur Whisky. It is excellent.

The French Store
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PEPS
Ward Off
Dangerous
Colds & Chills

Take PEPs as a remedy and preventive of colds, influenza, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc. and lung troubles, etc. Of chemists and medicine dealers everywhere.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

THE CHARM OF "NETSUKE."

VIEWS OF A HONG KONG EXPERT.

In a recent issue of the *Queen* (London) there appeared an interesting article on *Netsuke*, which is reproduced below, together with some comment by a well-known local connoisseur. *Netsuke* is the Japanese name for the little carving which, whether of ivory, bone, wood or lacquer, was worn above the girdle to hold in place the *inro* (tiny medicine case) or tobacco box. The presence of two holes for the supporting string of the *inro* marks the difference between a *netuske* and any other small carving.

Not many years ago (says the writer in the *Queen*), these little objects could be picked up in curio shops or pawnbrokers for a very few shillings. To-day it is hard to find a nice old piece except in the shops of the well-known dealers for the country is being scoured for them—though worthless modern carvings made for the European market are on sale everywhere. This change is largely due to the fact that before the war the Japanese were forced to sell their treasures cheaply—now a rich Japan is hunting for her lost belongings, ready to give almost any price to have them back again. For *netuske* are a sort of "Old Masters" to the Japanese. They are the work of great craftsmen whose names are household words—Tomatada, carver of oxen and horses, Ikuan, the rat-maker, Masanao, Minko, Tomochika, and Masanobo, and there is Shunan, who, born early in the eighteenth century, published a volume of designs in 1781.

The great majority of the finest *netuske* have been made in the last two hundred years, but they date from the fifteenth century as definite works of art. It is difficult for a beginner to judge between the good and the bad *netuske*, the old and the purely modern. Only by frequent handling and close examination of the best pieces is he able to obtain an expert's certainty.

How to Judge Pieces.

An essential of a true *netuske* is that it can be worn for its proper purpose, so the amateur collector should note that it is flattened at the back, and has few protrusions to catch or scratch. Then in examining an "ivory," see that it is ivory. To tell this one must look at the colour and grain. If it is a "fake" of compressed powder it will be light of weight and of a uniform colour rather like candle-wax—grossly smooth, unlike the satin-soft old ivory itself. The older, the true ivory the smoother and softer the "skin." Roll it round in your palm, and its surface is delightful to handle. A crack does not lessen the value to the collector, but it is unwise to give much for a broken piece. A figure minus a foot, or with a new joint easy to detect, as it shows a joint is worth much less than the perfect *netuske* always carved in one piece. The back of an ivory that has been worn is always darker than the front; it is a beautiful orange tint, while the front is yellowish. Still, many fine *netuske* have never been worn, but guarded from harm among the household treasures.

About "Fakes."

Almost all the modern "fakes" are of roughly-carved bone, burnt or dyed brown in patches in clumsy simulation of antiquity. These have sharp newly-cut edges, and what appears to the novice as archaic is merely unskillful—yet, I have known even dealers to be honestly deceived. A cheap tray full is an almost certain indication that they are worthless. A solitary piece may have virtue unknown to the dealer who sells it cheaply, but a collection never.

Wooden *netuske* are rarely "faked," and are as greatly valued as the more showy ivories, especially those of boxwood, of which the carving is sometimes marvellously fine. Nor is the collector to despise all bone carvings, since the very oldest were often of this substance. Bone is to be recognised by pits like dark specks in the surface, which, though often highly polished, are coarse in grain.

The subjects of old *netuske* are drawn almost entirely from legendary lore and fairy tales—modern ones are generally meaningless. The *netuske* "classic" is Henri Joly's "Legend in Japanese Art," with its illustrations of kyllins, dragons, *No* masks, the gods of luck—Fukurokuju the long-headed, Hotei, Bishumen, the Taoist sages, etc. *Netsuke* illustrated in this book command high prices, but may sometimes be found by the collector. A fine piece is usually signed, but there are many early carvings unsigned. The earliest are the most interesting though not necessarily the most valuable.

Mr. Komor's Views.

Asked for his opinion on the views expressed above, Mr. Komor (who needs no introduction to Hong Kong residents) said:—

"This article must have been written by a man who knows what *Netsuke* are, and who is not a collector of Japanese art shows more artistic (Continued on next column.)"

JOHN GILBERT LESS HIS MOUSTACHE.

"MAN, WOMAN AND SIN" AT THE QUEEN'S.

WAYS THEY HAVE IN U.S.A.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

If the cinema were a true mirror of life in the U.S.A. that country would indeed be the strangest that is or ever was. Go and see "Man, Woman and Sin" at the Queen's if you doubt this. The hero, a cub-reporter in a newspaper office, has occasion to kill his chief in the apartment of the lady whom both of them love, and the chief supports. Our hero is sentenced to be hanged but when the judge learns from the heroine's fair lips that the deed was done for love of her, the prison doors are opened and the hero is allowed to go free. However "Man, Woman and Sin" moves along at a pretty fair rate and has some interesting incidents and competent actors in the leading parts. John Gilbert is almost unrecognisable without his moustache, and the Delilah who persuaded him to remove it seems to have done him almost as ill a turn as the Philistine lady did to Samson. Does he miss it or did he feel that the part did not give him full opportunities? Probably the latter as it is surely a rôle for which one of the boy ingenues of Hollywood would have been a better choice.

Jeanne Eagles as the lady in the case acts well and always looks very charming. Here is a difficult rôle, for she is asked to be a heroine of the charming innocent type, placed in a very "compromising position." The only other big part is that of the hero's mother, played by Gladys Brockwell, again a difficult rôle well played by a competent actress.

Some of the best scenes come in the earlier sequences, when the hero, as a child, is acted by a boy whose name does not appear on the programme. His entry into the haunted house shows a quite extraordinary appreciation of the art of conveying much by the smallest possible gesture—the art which has made Charlie Chaplin a star above all other stars in the film heavens.

CINEMA NEWS.

"BROTHERLY LOVE" ON SUNDAY AT QUEEN'S.

Football, played in a reform prison, supplies the fun in "Brotherly Love," which will be shown on Sunday and Monday at the Queen's. Karl Dane, as the guard, tries to have George K. Arthur, a convict, pardoned on the eve of the big football match, with the rival institution, and determined to be in the game in order to win the girl he loves, Arthur tries to commit new felonies.

Sam Ku West and his Paradise Harmony Trio will appear during all performances in an entire change of programme.

taste than these beautiful pieces. Europeans who start collecting become more eager in completing their collections than stamp-collectors, and find the fascination of examining their *netuske* a perfect and constant joy.

"We were lucky enough to secure last year the finest collection in the world, and paid \$20,000 for it. We had the intention to send the whole collection to London, but as soon as we had bought it, Japanese collectors induced us to part with some pieces by offering high prices. When we brought the collection to Hong Kong we were over-run with customers, and whoever started to buy came again, and they are still coming to get more.

A Wonderful Collection.

"I have always been a keen collector of *netuske* and pride myself on having the finest private collection in the world. Besides the artists mentioned in the *Queen* article I have figures by Gyokusai, Shingtau, Shinsei Yoshitomo, in fact, by all known artists. In addition, we have a collection of buttons in ivory, gold lacquer, etc., which in their style are even more artistic than *netuske*.

"The wooden *netuske* are a study by themselves. Consider the difficulty of carving! A wrong cut will spoil the work of months, and you cannot repair a wooden *netuske*; that is what makes them so valuable. There is every conceivable subject represented—mythological, animal and birds life, insects and fruits, all done in the most artistic manner. Every *netuske* has a story, and you will find illustrations of all the old tales of Japan—in a good collection of *netuske*.

A Warning.

"I am always ready to show my *netuske* to anybody interested in them, and get pleasure from admiring them again when I have anybody who wants to see them. There is one point I think I should mention—before you buy the first *netuske*, for you will want more and more as soon as you have bought the first piece!"

H.K. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

COMMANDANT'S ORDERS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., O.R.E., COMMANDANT.]

1.—Command Orders.

No. 15 dated June 4, 1929, para. 2. Administrative Staff, is repeated for information:—

The following telegram was despatched on June 1, to H.M. The King from the G.O.C. "All ranks China Command wish your Majesty Many Happy Returns of the Day."

The following message has been received:— "I warmly thank all ranks for their loyal message of good wishes which I have received with much satisfaction." George R.I.

AREA ORDERS.

No. 14 dated June 4, 1929 para. 5. Administrative Staff, is repeated for information:—

"King's Birthday Parade. The G.O.C. wishes to convey to all concerned his appreciation of the parade on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday. The troops were well turned out and the drill was good."

2.—Elkpatrick Cup.

Special instructions regarding the inter unit Competition for this cup were issued at a conference on June 4. Any Officers who could not attend but are interested should apply to The Adjutant for schemes and information. Unit schemes to be submitted by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, June 19, and a final conference will be held at Corps Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Friday, June 21.

3.—Arms.

All rifles will be returned to Corps Headquarters immediately for annual inspection.

4.—Corps Band.

The Band will parade on Tuesday, June 11 at 5.30 p.m. in multi at Headquarters for Band Practice.

5.—Battery.

The following communication has been addressed to The Under Secretary of State by The War Office and is repeated for information:—

With reference to your letter No. 62913/25 dated November 29, 1928, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of an alliance between the Battery of Artillery of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and the Royal Artillery, Hong Kong. A notification of this alliance will appear in Army Orders in due course."

6.—Engineer Company.

Parade at Belcher's Fort on Tuesday, June 11, at 6.15 p.m., for run in conjunction with the R.E. and R.A. Names of those intending to parade should be sent to the O.C. Engineer Coy. not later than Monday morning.

Dress: Helmet, tunic, slacks, black boots and belt. Sandwiches should be taken.

7.—Armoured Car Company.

The attention of O.C. Car Section and O.C. Motor Cycle Section is drawn to the Circulars issued to all ranks of their units, on the subject of issue of free licences.

8.—Machine Gun Company.

Recruits will parade in multi with belts and sidearms, at 5.30 p.m., at Headquarters on Tuesday, June 11, under Serg. V. C. Branson, M.O.

N.C.O.'s:—A Class for potential Machine Gun instructors will commence on Friday, June 14 at 6.30 p.m. at Headquarters, dress multi. As many N.C.O.'s as possible are invited to attend.

9.—Scottish Company.

Arms.—The attention of all other ranks is directed to para. 3 of these orders.

The Senior N.C.O. in each Platoon will see to it that all rifles are returned to Corps Headquarters immediately, for the annual inspection.

Pipe Band.—Weekly practices are being held each Wednesday at 6 p.m. at Corps Headquarters commencing from Wednesday, June 12, the Drummers will parade with the Pipers.

10.—Portuguese Company.

RIFLES AND BAYONETS. All rifles and bayonets not already returned to Corps stores must be returned immediately.

N.C.O.'S CLASS.

The next N.C.O.'s Class will be held at Corps Headquarters on Friday next June 7 at 5.30 p.m. followed by Friday, June 21. It is most essential and beneficial that these Classes be attended as much as possible.

11.—Strength.

The following recruit has been taken on the strength and posted as under:— No. 1481 Bandsman M. A. Castric, Corps Band, as from 31.5.29. (Continued at foot of next column.)

JOHN GILBERT

in a stirring romance played behind the scenes of a city's great newspaper.



MAN, WOMAN & SIN

with JEAN EAGLES

—The stage star of "Rain"

—ALSO, AT ALL PERFORMANCES—

SAM KU WEST AND HIS PARADISE HARMONY TRIO

AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

THE intriguing story of a clever wife, a charming little "gold-digger" and a husband who knew nothing about women!

ANOTHER SCANDAL

with

LOIS WILSON

HEDDA HOPPER, HOLMES HERBERT

AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.15 & 9.20 Only.

2.30 & 7.15—Chinese Picture, "The Reviving Rose."

A FASCINATING romance of thwarted hate, satisfied vengeance, a woman's faith and a love that conquered jealousy!

VICTOR McLAGLEN

IN

HANGMAN'S HOUSE

From DON BYRNE'S GREAT NOVEL

AT THE STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.

"PLOT" TO KIDNAP ACTRESS.

THEATRE GUARDED BY POLICE.

Miss Evelyn Laye, the actress, who is appearing in "The New Moon" at Drury Lane, informed the Bow Street Police recently that she had been warned by telephone of a plan to kidnap her.

Miss Laye states that earlier, someone pretending to be a police inspector telephoned to warn her of the "plot." Detectives guarded the theatre at night, and Miss Laye did not leave the building between the matinee and evening performances.

Miss Laye was puzzled when Harry Welchman asked her why she had not kept an appointment which, he said, she had made by telephone. As a fact, Miss Laye had not telephoned to him.

12.—Appointment.

No. 1233 Bandsman L. F. Souza is appointed Lance Corp., as from 4.6.29.

13.—Transfer.

No. 1365 Pte. G. R. Payne is transferred from Machine Gun Co. to Motor Cycle Section, as from 31.5.29.

14.—Struck Off the Strength.

Having left the Colony, as from 31.5.29.

No. 1093 Pte. C. D. Wales, No. 1 Blatoon. R. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hong Kong, June 7, 1929.

WOMAN'S LEAP ON AN AIRPLANE.

INJURIES FROM A MOVING MACHINE.

EXHIBITION THRILL.

"A remarkable accident occurred on Marlborough Common recently, when Miss Winifred Spooner, of Worthingham, who had been giving a flying demonstration, had a narrow escape from death.

After she had flown round the common with a passenger she examined part of the mechanism, and was heard to say that she thought there was something wrong. She started the propeller and, apparently to her amazement, the airplane moved along.

Miss Spooner pluckily leaped to the side and clung to the wing for about thirty yards with the intention of getting in the cockpit to seize the controls. Before she could do this, however, the machine toppled over, and the propeller, catching the ground with considerable force, was smashed, the woodwork flying in splinters high in the air.

Miss Spooner was hurled about fifteen yards and lay unconscious. Two doctors who were summoned found she had sustained a broken arm and leg and severe cuts to her knees. She was taken to hospital.

Woman at Bow County Court to a witness: "Was not the motor driver giving me a lesson in the cyclist? Witness: It would not be called bad language where I come from."

THIS NEW TENNIS SHIRT

—is **KNITTED**

—and knitted from such fine soft absorbent yarn that its comfortable springiness is surprising.

It's carefully cut, finished to a nicety, and has short sleeves.

May we send you one to see—we think you will like it.

Mackintosh
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

Five Kings?



Yes—
when the fifth is
"KING GEORGE IV."

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WHITEAWAYS

NEW VALUES FOR JUNE

THE
"HAMMOCK"
DECK CHAIR

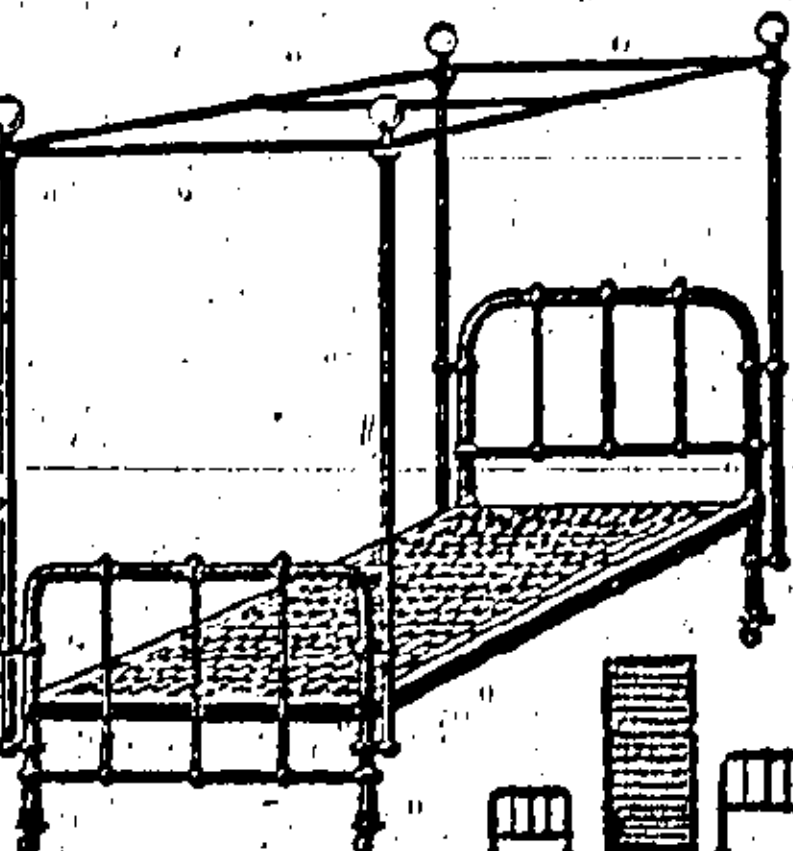
English Made.

No loose parts, one of the most comfortable chairs made. Useful for Deck, Matched or Verandah.

\$10.50 EACH.

ONE OF WHITEAWAYS STANDARD VALUES
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
The mattress is extra strong flexible wire with 15 coil springs at one end, guaranteed not to sag, perfectly constructed corners for rigidity, one-inch steel pillar tubes, noiseless in use. A good reliable bedstead at a moderate price. Size: 6' x 3 feet.

STANDARD VALUE
Colour Black\$19.50
Colour White\$22.50
Foles\$5.95 & \$7.50



CALL AND INSPECT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

MADAME FLINT'S BANKRUPTCY.

STORY OF HER PARTNERSHIP WITH M. DURAND.

"LAUNCHED OUT INTO BUSINESS OF WHICH SHE KNEW NOTHING."

DISCHARGE GRANTED BOTH APPLICANTS.

A business partnership which dragged a well-known Hong Kong dressmaker into bankruptcy was recalled at the Supreme Court this morning, when the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) sitting in bankruptcy granted applications for their discharge by Madame Marie Flint and M. Joseph Louis Durand. In the latter's case judgment for the unpaid balance of preferential claims, namely \$2,609.63, was entered.

Official Receiver's Statement.

The Official Receiver, Mr. E. L. Agassiz said that an application for discharge made on December 7, 1927 was adjourned for investigation. Assets totalling \$2,932 had been realised and paid to preferential creditors representing a dividend of 37 per cent., the wages claim being for \$3,000, and he had in hand sufficient assets to enable a further dividend of 20 per cent. to be paid on these claims.

The proceedings against the Societe Asie-Afrique still drag on, and have so far yielded nothing for the estate.

"I have made one payment on the demand of lawyers in Paris of 5,000 francs for costs, but am disinclined to remit any further sum unless I see some reasonable prospect of a definite result."

Until I hear further from the lawyers in Paris, it is impossible definitely to state whether or no anything will be recovered from this source.

If nothing further is recovered, the ordinary creditors will get nothing and there will be an unsatisfied balance due to the preferential creditors, amounting to \$2,609.63.

In the circumstances, however, I see no further object in opposing the debtors' application for discharge. As far as I am aware they have committed no bankruptcy offence, and their downfall has been due to injudicious trading.

I desire, however, to differentiate between the case of Madame Flint and M. Durand. Madame Flint formerly had a flourishing dress-making business, and if she had confined herself to this, and not become involved in the disastrous partnership with M. Durand, is no reason to suppose she would have been in the position in which she now finds herself.

M. Durand appears to have been the moving spirit both in the Cafe Parisien and the Europe Asia Trading Co., and it appears to have been due to his advice that these concerns were started.

He, however, contented himself with providing advice and ideas, and so far as I am aware, he put no capital whatever into either of these undertakings, other than the sums which he received from the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens and a small amount of savings estimated at between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

If M. Durand's discharge is granted, I consider it should be conditional on a judgment being entered against him by me for the unpaid balance of the preferential claims, namely for the sum of \$2,609.63.

The Debtor's Difficulties.

Mr. E. D. L. Strellett who appeared for the applicants said that if his clients' stock had been bought at a proper valuation and there had not been a forced sale, the debtors would never have been in solvent.

On the figures, there was no question of their being insolvent and therefore the charge of injudicious trading ought to be somewhat modified because they were the victims of most unfortunate circumstances.

His Lordship remarked that Madame Flint had launched out on business she knew nothing about as the instigation of the man. She was a woman of very considerable business ability and courage and although his sentiments were very strong indeed as far as she was concerned and he had no objection to granting her immediate discharge, his feelings were not quite so favourable to M. Durand.

Unjustifiable Insinuations.

Mr. Strellett said that the chief charge brought against M. Durand by the Official Receiver was that he had been injudicious in his trading but the rigid and sudden imposition of a judgment forced the couple into circumstances resulting in a three days' sale for the collection of assets which had taken years to accumulate.

The debtors suffered very considerably from insinuations and the suggestion was quite clear at the time that they had considerable assets and had made remittances of large sums to France, leaving the creditors to suffer.

The Official Receiver had very fairly pointed out that after the fullest investigation there was no justification for that suggestion.

The debtors were in a position which, he was sure, a lot of tradespeople found themselves in every day with assets which, on their cost price, very considerably exceeded their current liabilities. In rough figures the debtors' goods in Hong Kong had cost between \$135,000 including everything.

\$20,000 Machinery Sold for Scrap Iron.

His Lordship: What part was in respect of articles for Madame Flint's dress-making business.

Mr. Strellett asked his Lordship to note one amount available at the moment which was \$20,000 in connection with a new boiler cleaning process.

The Official Receiver said that that machinery realised only \$145. It was sold as scrap iron as no offer could be obtained. There was an air compressor which cost \$5,000 and which realised \$1,100. A considerable amount of money was spent in furnishing and equipping the restaurant, amounting to about \$60,000.

With regard to the cafe Madame Flint had several rooms on her hands and as she failed to sub-let them it was decided to run a French cafe, especially for French people. The venture cost them \$60,000.

The whole of Madame Flint's stock was sold under the hammer for \$13,000, while on the books the cost price was between \$40,000 or \$50,000.

With regard to the machinery, continued Mr. Strellett, it was used in France and French Colonies with success.

The local experts, however, considered that the cost was excessive but such experiments were the basis of business.

His Lordship on the Partners.

In giving his decision, His Lordship said that the two parties traded in partnership, though the most important business of the partnership was one which had been created by Madame Flint. She had for several years carried on a very successful dress-making business in the Colony and probably would have continued to do so but for the fact that she entered into partnership with M. Durand.

That gentleman appeared to have contributed very little to the partnership, if anything. In any case, shortly after he had joined her, he persuaded her and she agreed to branch out in other directions.

I cannot say that their wisdom in investing something like \$60,000 in this cafe, showed a very clear appreciation of the business possibilities of the Colony.

Then there was the further business which M. Durand started on behalf of the joint partnership, one of boiler-cleaning. He paid something like \$20,000 for machinery. The business failed and, in fact, the machinery was sold as scrap iron for \$145. It seemed to him the Official Receiver was quite right when he said that some distinction would be made between the two debtors.

"I think I should be doing rough and ready and by no means ineffective justice if I carried out the suggestion of the Official Receiver, that I should grant discharge to Madame Flint without condition, and that I should grant discharge to M. Durand, subject to judgment against him for \$2,609.63, the balance of claims of preferential creditors in these proceedings."

"MISADVENTURE."

CHINESE BOY'S DEATH ENQUIRY.

TSUN WAN MOTOR MISHAP.

The death of a nine-year-old Chinese boy from injuries received in a motor mishap on the Castle Peak Road in the forenoon of May 29 formed the subject of an enquiry yesterday before Mr. J. A. Fraser, District Officer (South).

Mr. W. J. Waddington, of the P. and O. Bank, who was driving the car involved in the case, Mr. E. Lewis and Sister Nicholson, two passengers in the car, gave evidence and the father of the deceased lad was present.

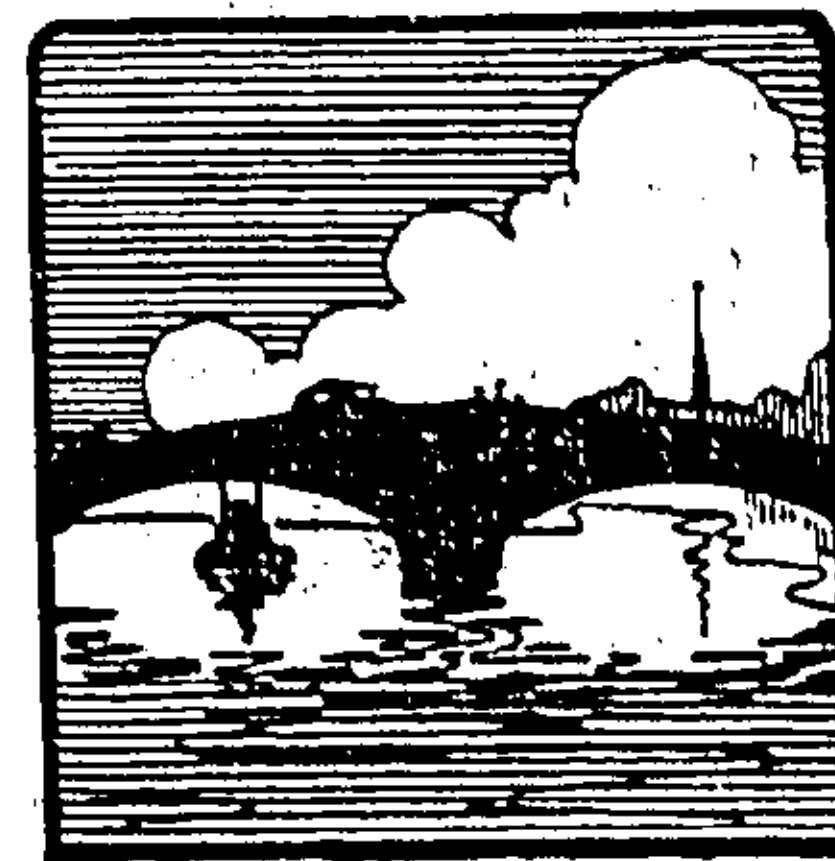
Police officers gave evidence to the effect that motor-car No. 407 was examined subsequent to the accident. The brakes were found to be in good order, and the car bore no sign of damage. The width of the road where the accident took place was twenty-three feet six inches, and the road was flanked on either side by steep banks.

Mr. Waddington stated that he had three other people in the car which he was driving in the direction of Castle Peak. He was a mile and a half north of Tsun Wan and near the ninth-mile post when another car passed by from the opposite direction. Almost at the same time he saw about three feet in front of the right wheel of his car a child running across the road.

Owing to the danger of striking the bank or running over the child if he swerved to the right, Mr. Waddington said that the only course open to him was to apply the brakes, which he promptly did. The mudguard, however, struck the boy, and he saw him fall. Witnesses took the child in the car to the Kowloon Hospital after making a report to the Tsun Wan police.

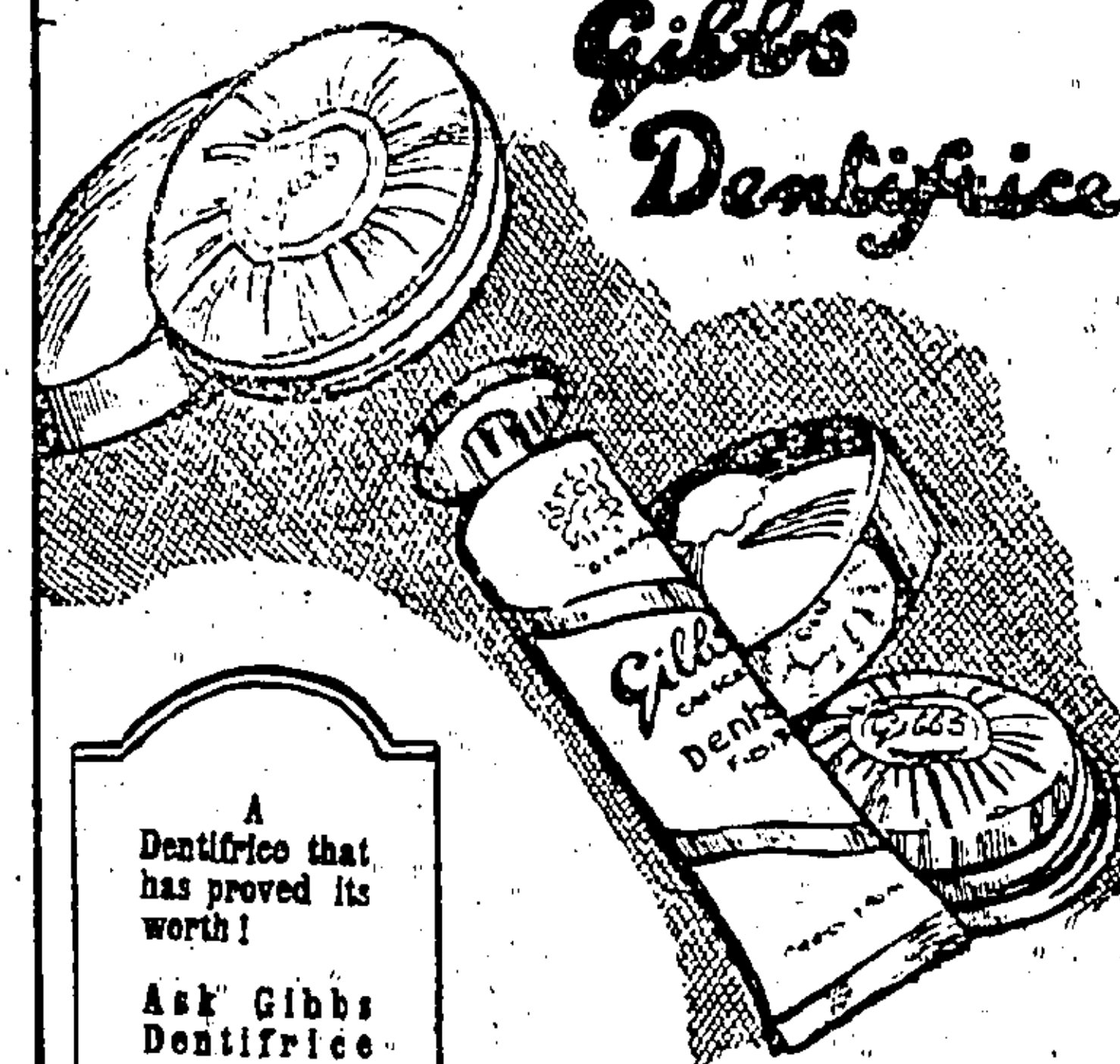
Mr. Waddington added that he knew Castle Peak well and had often driven on it without mishap. After hearing the statements of a Chinese eye-witness and the father of the boy who was also near the scene of the accident at the time, a finding that death was due to misadventure was recorded.

Mr. Waddington expressed his sympathy with the relatives and said he was willing to pay compensation to the father of the boy.

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[A.T.S. 5]

BANK RE-OPENS IN CANTON.

STABILISING THE NOTE ISSUE.

NEW MANAGER'S PLANS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 6. The Central Bank of China in Canton formally re-opened for business to-day under a new administration. Practically all the former officials have been replaced. Mr. Chow Min Chu, a prominent merchant of Hong Kong, and a special friend of General Chen Ming Shu, is now the chief manager of the Bank. He said in an interview with local Pressmen that the exchange department of the Bank will be re-opened sometime during the early part of July, when the public will be able to change banknotes for silver.

"At present," he continued, "there is in reserve about \$9,000,000 in silver. But this is not enough to re-open the exchange department, for the amount of banknotes issued was well over \$30,000,000. A portion of this sum was redeemed during the last run on the Bank, so that the amount in circulation now is about \$19,000,000. In order to put the financial system on a solid basis, it is wise to postpone exchange facilities another month. Meanwhile the Canton Mint will be turning out \$8,000,000 a month in silver coin. By the beginning of the next month we shall in reserve about \$15,000,000 in silver, which will be ample to meet any emergency."

"In order to maintain the value of the banknotes permanently at par, it is essential not to issue beyond a certain limit, unless backed up by silver. If this procedure is followed, we need not fear any more trouble. General Chen Ming Shu and General Chen Tsai Tong, and Finance Commissioner Fan Ki Mo have concurred with me in the scheme. In fact this was one of the conditions of my acceptance of the offer."

ANOTHER MEASURE.

"But at times the demand for banknotes is more than can be supplied, in which case the best thing to do would be to turn a certain amount of the banknotes over to some private bank and hold it responsible for the maintenance of the value. Such a bank will have to deposit adequate security with the Central Bank. It is aimed to make the banknotes the property of the people."

"Finally, we are contemplating changing the Bank's name. It has been called the 'Central Bank of China,' which meant that it was under the direct control of the Central Government. When the Kwangsi clique was in control of Canton, the name was changed to the Kwangtung Central Bank of China. The Bank is, in fact, the financial institution of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, operated and controlled by the Provincial Government, the Central Government having nothing to do with it. It should therefore be called 'The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung.' But such a change cannot be brought about for some little time, for various reasons."

"WANTED" IN CANTON.

In compliance with the request of Kwangtung, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has sent a petition to the Central Government, urging it to issue a formal writ for the arrest of Tang Shih Cheng, former Police Commissioner and Garrison Commander of Canton, and Hsu King Tong, the deposed commander of the 5th Army. These two men have long been closely identified with Li Tsai Hsin and the Kwangsi clique and are said to be living in Hong Kong. Chiang Kai Shek apparently wishes to have them extradited from the British Colony, as he maintains they are dangerous reactionaries. The Nanking Marshal is also taking steps to deprive these two men for life of their Kuomintang membership.

KWANGSI ARMY STILL RETREATING.

The main body of the retreating Kwangsi forces have abandoned Tanghsien, according to a veracious press report, and are now concentrating in front of Sumkai. The pro-Nanking forces are not at present following up the pursuit, and the main body is still at Wuchow awaiting the arrival of strong contingents under Generals Yang Tang Kai and Yu Took Pak. On their arrival in the course of a day or two a conference will be held to plan details of the campaign. The Canton air force is still keeping in touch with the enemy and the latest reports are that the Kwangsi troops will probably attempt to rally at Sunchow to the West of Tanghsien.

ARMY SECRET DOCUMENT MISLAID!

FURTHER REVELATIONS IN K.O.S.B. TRIAL.

BATTALION COMMANDER'S LENGTHY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

P.R.I.'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Lieut.-Col. L. J. Comyn, commanding the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, gave evidence when the General Court Martial hearing charges of negligence against Major Ogilvy while acting as President of the Regimental Institute, were resumed yesterday.

The Court consists of Colonel H. A. Stewart, D.S.O., C.B.E., (President), Lieut.-Col. H. V. Vernon, M.C. (3/15 Punjab Regiment), Major A. Greery, M.C. (Royal Artillery), Major R. H. E. Bennett, M.C. (Somerset Light Infantry) and Major J. B. Taylor (Somerset Light Infantry). The Judge Advocate is Mr. Somerset Fitzroy and the prosecuting officer Major H. W. H. Armitage, M.C. (Royal Artillery). The defending officer is Major E. G. Miles, D.S.O., M.C. (K.O.S.B.).

NO SAFE FOR CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS.

Lieut.-Col. Comyn gave extracts from battalion standing orders in which it was laid down that the duties of the senior major included assistance in the general supervision of the battalion, charge of the Regimental Institute and control of the management of the sergeant's mess.

As P.R.I. Major Ogilvy operated four accounts. He was responsible for the receipt of all monies, the payment of all bills and the preparation of a balance sheet to be laid before the quarterly Audit Board.

Witness said he held the P.R.I. responsible that the accounts were properly kept. Among the regular monies received by the P.R.I. were the rebates from the N.A.A.F.I. he latter came in the form of a cheque payable to the Commanding Officer. Witness endorsed it and passed it on to the P.R.I. Other regular payments paid direct to the P.R.I. were rebates from the master tailor, swill money, subscriptions from companies for the cinema, "Our Comrades Fund" and the billiard takings from the men's recreation rooms at Murray Barracks and Mount Austin. It was customary for all monies to be paid monthly.

Silk Stockings for Soldiers. Accused had no financial responsibility for the missing account. Witness said he required the missing officer to take the book to the P.R.I. before it was handed to him. The P.R.I. initialled the book. This was done to ensure that the P.R.I. was in contact with the missing of the battalion.

Once the P.R.I. had seen it, witness signed the reconciliation statement certificate without further inquiry.

The P.R.I.'s duties included the purchase and sale of a certain amount of stock, including hose tops, rackets, badges, titles, permanent passes, regimental histories and, he thought, silk stockings. The officer responsible for the stock was supposed to keep a record of it. In this case, the accused was responsible as P.R.I. Witness said the Audit Board drew his attention to certain things in 1927 and 1928 but there was nothing of special importance or of an outstanding character. When he considered that anything called for action on his part he issued orders accordingly.

Major Armitage: Did you hold the Audit Board responsible for checking P.R.I. stock?—Yes, I consider the responsibility of the Audit Board is implied by a certificate which I require them to render as regards the assets.

Were there regular payments to be made by the P.R.I.?—Yes. There was extra duty pay for cooks, the cinema operator and billiard markers.

Are these men to all intents and purposes employed by the P.R.I.?—Yes. In reply to further questions witness said the P.R.I. was responsible for the functioning of the cinema and the payment of bills in connection with it. He was also responsible for the supply of papers to the regimental recreation rooms and the payment of bills.

Question of Responsibility. Major Miles: You took over the command of the battalion from the command on board the troopship in October, 1928?—When did you assume responsibility for secret documents?—Theoretically, when I took over the command, but I did not open them up until we actually arrived in Hong Kong.

This secret document I have in my hand, did you assume responsibility for it when it was handed over to you?—Yes, in Hong Kong. May I have an answer to my question?—When was it handed over to you?—Very soon after we arrived here.

Until the day you assumed the responsibility, was accused responsible?—Yes.

Missing Documents. Did you ever ask accused personally to hand it over to you?—No.

Did you ever inform accused whether the secret documents on charge of the battalion were correct or not?—No. They were correct. Have you any knowledge that a secret document, at any time, had been lost or mislaid?—Yes. The secret document produced was not forthcoming immediately and we searched for it.

When you discovered it, was missing did you inform accused?—No. The Adjutant took charge. I do not think I saw accused. It would be a matter between the Adjutant and accused as a matter of course. If, as you allege, it was at any time missing, do you hold accused in any way responsible?—Yes, undoubtedly.

I put it in this way. When it was missing, did you hold accused responsible?—Yes.

Then why did you not tell accused that it was missing?—Because I considered it entirely a matter between the Adjutant and accused until it was handed over to me.

Responsibility Again. Is the Adjutant or the C.O. responsible for secret documents?—Ultimately, the C.O. If a document is missing, the C.O. is responsible.

Is the Adjutant ever responsible for a secret document?—He is responsible to his C.O. who is responsible in turn to the War Office.

After you assumed command, when was the first occasion you saw the document?—When it was found within one or two days of our arrival. It was only lost for some hours, certainly not for a day or a night.

At the time referred to, it was in your possession and you were responsible for it?—Yes.

During 1927 and 1928 did you assume that accused was cognisant of the contents of this document?—Of the existence of the pamphlet.

That is not an answer to the question I asked. I said "of the contents?"—Of the existence and the general purport of the document.

Indefinite Answers. "Yes" or "no," did you assume he was cognisant of the contents?—I have answered the question.

President:—Why can't you say yes or no?—Because I do not think I know them myself without leaving out a paragraph or two.

Judge Advocate: That is not the answer to the question.

President: Will you please answer that question?—My answer is, "No." I qualify the answer by saying that he knew the general purport of it.

President: That is written on the cover. Be more specific, please. Judge: Will you please answer? You are asked if you assumed that he knew the contents?

Witness: Yes, but not necessarily verbatim.

Assumptions. Maj. Miles: On what facts did you base this assumption?—Because he was responsible for it and was considerably excited when it was missing or not forthcoming.

If I say that accused had no knowledge that the document was mislaid, do you agree with that?—No.

Have you any reason to believe that he did know it was mislaid?—No.

Do you know how long accused had commanded the battalion?—Probably three weeks but he was responsible for receiving.

The Judge Advocate: Just answer the question and we shall get along more rapidly.

Major Miles: The Battalion had been on the move from Cairo to Hong Kong?—Yes.

Have you any reason to believe he had been in command of the battalion prior to the occasion to which you have referred?—I have no knowledge of that.

I put it to you that you base your assumption that he knew of the contents of the pamphlet because he had commanded the battalion while it was on the move?—He was responsible for a very secret document which he had to take over from one C.O. and hand over to another.

That is not an answer? What do you say?—Not entirely, but he was responsible for handing over the secret documents to me. He was a stop-gap.

No Safe Used. Do you agree that secret documents on charge of the C.O. are kept in a safe?—Yes.

You have a safe now?—Yes, but we hadn't one when we first came here.

Do you personally hold accused responsible for the supervision of the men's messing?—Not entirely as second-in-command.

When did you discover the existence of the War Office letter No. 25/17?—When I was asked to turn up the letter in the 1925 file for reference about four days ago.

Judge: Then you did not know it existed?—Only as a general confidential letter I did not know its contents.

Maj. Miles: You have no proof that this letter had ever been seen by accused?—Except that copies were distributed to the C.O.'s when accused was in command.

Do you agree that, on the date on which it was issued from G.H.Q., accused was not present with his company?—I can say from records that he was sick in quarters on the day the letter reached the company in 1925.

Duties of P.R.I. Would it be unusual for any officer other than the second-in-command to perform duties of P.R.I. for any long period?—If the Senior Major was present and not otherwise employed.

Would you read out Paragraph 227 of the K.O.S.B. Regimental Standing Orders?—The men's messing to be carefully supervised by the second-in-command who will assure that the messing money has been judiciously expended.

There are no instructions at all in existence setting out the duties of the P.R.I.—I can remember none at the moment. I assumed that accused knew his duties.

How many clerks are there in that office now?—I think Major Lake has three.

How many were there when accused was P.R.I.?—So far as I know, only one, Corp. Hendry.

Does the P.R.I. draw extra duty pay for the appointment?—I think not.

You appointed Corp. Hendry, do you agree that the duties of P.R.I. clerk are important and responsible?—Yes.

Corp. Hendry Again. When you appointed Hendry, you went into his capabilities and qualifications very thoroughly?—Yes.

Did you receive any recommendations as to his suitability for any other office?—I did not require any as he had performed similar duties for a short time under me in the other battalion. I was P.R.I. then.

Is that the reason why he, as a corporal, was appointed to relieve a sergeant?—I thought it would be a waste if a sergeant was given the appointment when a corporal was available.

If I said that Lieut. Kelly said he did not think Corp. Hendry entirely satisfactory in the other battalion you would be surprised?—I am not responsible for what Lieut. Kelly thinks. I am prepared, however, to accept Lieut. Kelly's remarks as regards Corp. Hendry's messing duties, but as P.R.I. Clerk he was perfectly satisfactory when properly supervised by me.

Are there any written instructions as to the duties of P.R.I.'s clerk?—Not that I know of apart from keeping the P.R.I. accounts he was required to act as clerk to the messing officer. In normal times it should be possible to keep an eye on both duties.

Does the present clerk do that?—At the present time I think Major Lake has another clerk for messing.

Colonel's Responsibilities. You should know. They appear in regimental orders?—I am not certain.

You assume responsibility for regimental orders?—That is a different thing.

Do you agree that one of the normal duties of the N.C.O. in charge of the messing book is to attend daily with the sergeant cook to receive supplies outside the P.R.I.'s office?—It is one of his duties.

Was the accused in any way responsible for the duties performed by Hendry while the corporal was working on the messing account?—No, Corp. Hendry was then under the messing officer.

Was the only duty the accused as P.R.I. had in relation to the men's messing other than checking Army Book 43 with the bank book?—No, also in "assisting the C.O. in the general supervision of the Battalion." Messing is important and requires general supervision.

Did you personally hold accused responsible for the supervision of the men's messing?—Not entirely as second-in-command.

As P.R.I.—No. Judge Advocate: You are responsible for the whole thing and so is he, under you?—The messing officer has charge of messing but I should expect accused to keep an eye upon that duty.

"As Senior Major." Maj. Miles: Would you hold as accused as P.R.I. responsible for any defect which should occur in regard to the men's messing or messing account?—As P.R.I. he was responsible for paying over to the officer in charge of messing the rebate from the N.A.A.F.

That is not an answer, would you?—As Senior Major I would expect him to bring to my notice any defect in the men's messing account. He would be responsible for paying over the rebates. To that extent, I would.

In no other way?—No. You said he had no financial responsibility?—I think I did.

I suggest you are not consistent in your evidence. You knew the accounts were kept in the clerk's handwriting and you had a pretty thorough knowledge as to how they were kept?—Yes, I knew they were kept in Corp. Hendry's handwriting.

An Answer Demanded. President (to witness): Surely you can answer whether you had a good knowledge, slight knowledge, or no knowledge?—It depends.

Judge Advocate: You must answer. I have no knowledge.

Maj. Miles: Did you ever object to the way the accounts were kept in the P.R.I.'s office?—No.

Were you satisfied with the method of keeping the accounts from the knowledge you had at your disposal?—Yes.

As the C.O. is the question of extra-duty pay referred to you?—I should expect to be referred to. You have no record as to what duties are entitled to carry extra pay?—Nothing is laid down. Each case is considered on its merits.

What men in the battalion drew extra duty pay?—Cooks, certain storemen, billiard markers, cinema operators and there may be others. I could not say off-hand what the amounts are.

Cooks' pay is not extra-duty pay at all?—No, because they are Chinese.

What is the procedure with regard to extra-duty pay?—I expect the P.R.I. to have a record in his office. In the case of any fresh departure that occurs, I expect to be consulted about it. I have not taken any steps, however, to discover whether the P.R.I. has such a list.

The credit balance of the P.R.I. fund increased from December 1924 to September 1928, from \$7,000 to \$13,000.—That was so according to the balance sheet, which by the way, was proved by the Audit Committee to be false.

Did you investigate the reason for the increase?—I don't know what you mean.

You said income and expenditure did not fluctuate a great deal. You saw no reason for this rather large increase in the balance credit?—I think the influence was that our income was larger than expenditure. I think the increase was a subject of constant inquiry.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

REPORTED DISSENSION IN CANTON.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

CANTON, June 6. General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander of the Eighth Route Army against Kwangsi, has not attended office since Tuesday afternoon and is now in the Yu Yuen Sanatorium, reportedly ill.

Rumours are widely circulated that General Chen Tsai Tong is at variance with General Chen Ming Shu, Chairman of the Canton Administrative Council.

It may be recalled that when he resumed office, General Chen Ming Shu resolved to abolish the system of four administrative circuits in the whole province and insisted that all district authorities should directly receive orders from the Provincial Government, but General Chen Tsai Tong did not appear to be in favour of this project.

FUKIEN TROOPS BEATEN.

(Wah Tze Tai Pao.)

The Fukien troops under General Chang Ching suffered a serious reverse in their attack on Hsu King Tong's troops at Swatow and have retreated back to their native province. This is largely due to the renewed activity of the Red rabble under Chu Tak and Ho Chak Tung on the border of Fukien.

Reinforcements have been sent from Canton both against the Reds and the Kwangsi troops at Swatow.

WEST RIVER BOATS IN COLLISION.

SAN NAM HOI AND YUET ON.

A report from the West River states that the San Nam Hoi and the Yuet On have been in collision near Kongmoon.

The Yuet On was not damaged but the San Nam Hoi's stern suffered slightly in the mishap. She will be at San Shui Po till Sunday when she will leave for Canton.

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INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th April, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st JUNE to FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1929. [7849]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 3rd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7839]

CHILDREN'S CLUB.

THE CHILDREN'S CLUB (M.C.L.) will be held THIS YEAR at "THE MOUNT," 117, Tsz Fung, Commencing FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, at 4.45 P.M.

Any Child belonging to the PEAK BRANCH of the M.C.L. wishing to join and who has not received a Printed Notice is invited to Attend. [7887]

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NOTICE.

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KOWLOON MARINE LOT 55. (Shipyard).

SECTION D of SECTION A of SHAUKEE INLAND LOT 482 (Nos. 219, 227, Odd Nos. MAIN STREET, SHAUKEE INLAND WEST).

Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR, at the Courts of Justice.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSE, Colonial Treasurer
21st May, 1929. [7818]

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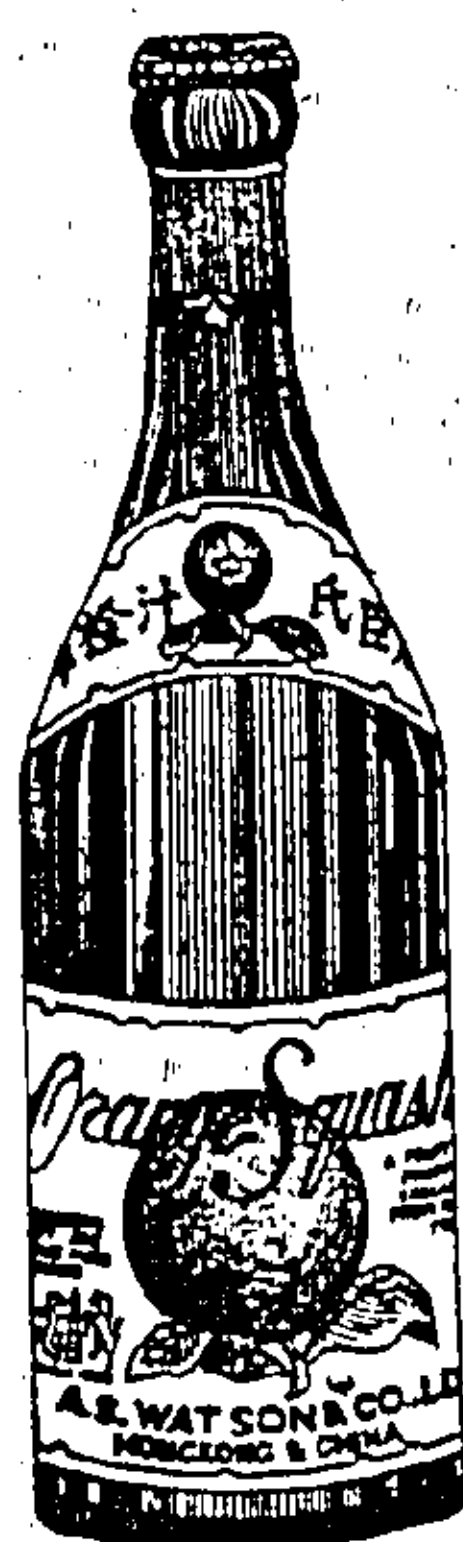
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1929 Edition

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The 67th Annual Issue OF THE Directory and Chronicle

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.40 p.m., stated:—

At 2 p.m. this afternoon the typhoon was in the vicinity of Tokyo and the secondary about 60 miles to the E.N.E. of Naha, both are moving north-eastward.

Local Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy, some local showers.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 7, 1929.

VEXATIOUS TAXATION.

Very valuable service has been rendered by the *British Chamber of Commerce Journal* (the organ of the associated Chambers in China and Hong Kong) in securing and publishing evidence of illegal taxation by the Chinese authorities. The facts given are astonishing, and are described by the *Journal* as the most severe condemnation of the National Government ever printed. So far as commercial affairs are concerned. A questionnaire was sent out to various responsible trade organisations throughout China, requesting information concerning taxation imposed by local authorities upon trade activities. The replies received by the *Journal* show to what extent the National Government has succeeded in dealing with the *likin* system. So far from there being any indication of this irregular form of taxation being suppressed, it would appear from the information which has been collected from various parts of the country that it is actually becoming worse. Possibly the Nanking authorities have some explanation to offer of this extraordinary state of affairs, and possibly the publicity given to the facts will prompt them to make a statement for the enlightenment of the public.

There is no uniformity in regard to the amount of tax levied, nor the alleged objects for which the money is collected. In Kiangsu various taxes are imposed upon shipments of eggs to Shanghai; in some places the levy is supposed to be for the maintenance of schools, in others it is for the upkeep of a police force, and elsewhere no indication appears to be given as to where the money goes. The levy is simply described as a produce-tax, examination-fee, Customs duty and surtax, or just simply *likin*. Artificial silk yarn imported into Kiangsu has to carry a tax of \$8.40 per case at Soochow, but no less than \$24 at several other places, including Nanking. Since the value of a case of artificial silk yarn is approximately \$800, this local tax represents a duty of 12 per cent. It is alleged that the National Government has farmed the exclusive "right" to impose this tax to a certain individual who is said to have guaranteed the Government 140,000 taels on shipments to Chekiang province and 250,000 taels on those to Kiangsu. It is further alleged that the National Government actually receives only from 55 to 70 per cent. of this amount, but the accuracy of this report is purely the concern of the parties benefiting. The point which interests and affects foreign merchants is that these levies are being imposed with the knowledge of a Government which has pledged itself to stop such practices.

Wines, spirits, and beer leaving Shanghai for the interior are subject to tax over and above that paid on original importation, the levies ranging from 10 to 90 cents per bottle. In Shanghai there are imposts levied on export goods, known as "peace preservation tax," "charity consumer's tax," "famine-relief tax," "special consumer's tax." One firm in Tientsin

paid nearly \$10,000 tax on leaf tobacco between December and March last. In some provinces there is a tax of 10 cents on every empty wood-oil cask entering or leaving the territory. Throughout Kiangsi, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh, Shensi, and Szechuen taxation other than legal Customs duties is on the increase. And the amazing thing is that the same commodity may have to pay more than one tax—eggs arriving at Hankow by rail pay *likin*, consumption-tax, and Wuhan city egg-tax! There is no *likin* at Changsha, in Hunan; only *tung-shui*, or consumption-tax, imposed upon all import cargo. The tax on sulphate of ammonia amounts to 54 per cent. of its value, with the result that it is impossible to do business in Changsha with this commodity. Goods which have paid the "embankment-tax" at Hankow, and are sent further up the river, have to bear the same levy again at Ichang, Wansien, and Chungking. In Kwangtung *likin* is being collected on all goods except kerosene, and on silk goods for export *likin* has increased by 30 per cent. over last year's figure. Special taxes are also imposed on sugar, wines, and tobacco.

What happens to all this money collected throughout the country by levies on import and export trade? Is any account kept, and is it rendered by the collectors to those whom it is supposed to benefit? These are questions for the Chinese people to investigate, when they feel so inclined. Foreign merchants are not so much concerned as to what is done with this money as they are with the legality of the system under which it is collected. Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has pledged the Government to action on this matter. He has declared it is the intention of the National Government to see to it "as soon as possible" that goods having paid import duty to the Maritime Customs shall be free from "all other taxes" whether levied in transit or on arrival at destination. The pledge was vague as to time, but definite as to intent, and it would be interesting to have some evidence from Dr. Wang as to what progress has been made along the lines indicated by the statement made six months ago. These are the things that really matter when China's relations with the Powers are under discussion. Promises must stand comparison with performances. If confidence is to be established. The investigations made by the organ of the associated Chambers of Commerce do not, unfortunately, give ground for belief that the National Government has made any really serious effort to deal with this question of irregular and illegal taxation. It may have the desire, but not the power, to redeem its pledge. It is two years ago since CHIANG KAI SHEK declared his wish "to sweep away the corruption of *likin*—yet the evidence we have quoted from the *Journal* indicates that, far from being swept away, the system is becoming more rampant and rapacious than ever.

News and Views.

Last week six more cases of smallpox and seven deaths were reported. Other cases of notifiable disease were enteric, five cases and one death; diphtheria, two cases and one death. There were also four influenza fatalities.

Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, will be leaving the Colony on long leave on Saturday. The duties of Vice-Chancellor will, during his absence, be carried on by His Honour, Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E.

From Messrs. Kelly and Walsh we have received a new book of views, entitled "Hilly Hong Kong," which is the best dollar's worth of its kind we have seen. It is a most attractive little album, well designed and printed, and just the thing to send home to those who know the Colony by name but not by sight. This little book, which is a collection of panoramic views—will make them realise more than any written description what a lovely spot this island is.

According to a police report issued yesterday, the body of an unknown Chinese, aged about 45 years was found, on Wednesday night hanging from the sea-wall at the end of Jordan Road. The Police are of the opinion that it was a case of suicide.

Professor Vernon Nash, of the Department of Journalism of the University of Yenching, at Peking, has been paying a visit to Hong Kong. He is on his way back to Peking by the P. & O. Kaohgar. Yesterday afternoon he met the members of the Chinese Institute of Journalism at tea.

The sum of \$1,500 has been donated by Mr. Lo Sheung Shiu to endow a scholarship at Queen's College in aid of any promising scholar who may find himself unable to pursue his studies through lack of funds. The scholarship will be called the "Sheung Hing Scholarship," in memory of the donor's wife.

Douglas Gifford and the two Chinese who are charged with threats against a Chinese woman were again before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday. The defendants are alleged to have claimed to be representatives of the China Light & Power Company and accused the complainant of stealing electricity at her flat in Canton Road. They threatened to prosecute her and asked for "squeeze." Evidence was given by the stepson of the complainant and the case was adjourned until Saturday morning.

Sportsmen in general, and cricketers in particular, will be interested to learn that the returning of the wicket at the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground is now completed, and it only remains to be seen how it will thrive in the "dry" days which we are now, unfortunately, experiencing. In an interview with Mr. L. S. Greenhill, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, our representative was informed that this season the returning has been done on a more elaborate scale than in the past. He also expressed the fear that, unless rain falls very soon, the pitch may suffer very badly. The turf was obtained from the East Point Bowling Green, and provided a plentiful supply of water is available, it ought to provide a "billiard-table" wicket.

American Films in France.

The cinema industry in France has been in a bad way for a long time, owing to American "invasion" of that territory. Some time ago it was decided to "ration" the supply of films from abroad at the rate of seven foreign licences for each first-class French film shown. Two further licences were to be issued for every French film sold abroad. This scheme did not work very well, and it was decided that film distributors should import only 80 per cent. of the foreign films introduced during the previous year. Now Reuter tells us that a new quota of four foreign to one French film has been established, and in reply to this move American film interests have notified French distributors that unless this arrangement is withdrawn, no American films will be put on the market at all. News of this Franco-American quarrel will arouse great interest in England, where the leaders of the film industry are just beginning to wake up and get busy.

The Prince's 77.

The Prince of Wales went round Rockhampton links in 83 strokes. With his handicap of 16 this meant a net score of 77; a good performance. The other day Espinosa, one of the American Ryder Cup team, had a score of 68 on the Moortown course at Leeds—another fine performance. But of the two the one that will most come home to the universal golfing heart is the Prince's. From the great professionals, who live by and for golf, one expects a miracle every now and then. But the Prince's round must have had that variety, that incomprehensible sequence of brilliant and fooling, which marks the average player, which is now exhilarating and now depressing him, and which is always the lure and the torture of the game. So it is with all of us. That is why golf fascinates even when it defeats, and why the few and blessed fully remembered moments of triumph atone for everything, and drag us hopefully to the links once more.

Guests of Chile.

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Reichswehr, General Wilhelm Heye, with his aide-de-camp, Major von Speck, have lately been the guests of the Chilean nation. They were invited for the Chilean Army manoeuvres, which they watched with interest, and were entertained by the Chilean Army and the German colony. There have been differences among the Germans themselves because some members of the colony demanded the hoisting of the old Imperial flag outside their clubs, sports grounds, and other places visited by General Heye and refused to take part in the festivities if the Republican flag were used, as requested by the German Minister to Chile. After the manoeuvres General Heye left Chile for Argentina, to see the manoeuvres there. The President of the Republic, General Ibañez, is reported to have told General Heye that he was anxious to encourage the immigration into Chile of 50,000 German families. The far south of Chile is in need of more population, and the Government has been devoting much attention to the problem.

Brighter Cricket.

The prize "Saying of the Week" must surely have been achieved by the member of Parliament who has just remarked that "to use a cricket term, it is hitting a little below the belt." It must be great fun to see a cricket match which is every now and then diversified by a plain, straightforward, and altogether legitimate punch on the nose. Of course, if a disappointed bowler rushes at the batsman and kicks him savagely about the shins the umpire at once delivers a verdict of "Out of bounds" and "Offside," for that form of attack is obviously below the belt. But if the enraged cricketer can only pull himself together and remember the rule about the waistline, quite a number of assaults may be delivered with safety. When you are really and truly annoyed with a member of the opposing team it will always be possible to—

Box his ears;
Pull his nose;
Rap his knuckles;
Twist his wrist;
Kick him in the teeth;
Slap him in the face;
Administer the k.o. with a good straight left on the jaw, or possibly bite him severely about the back of the neck. As long as such attentions do not trespass "below the belt" all will be well. But you mustn't tread on his toes. For that, as they say at Westminster, "is not cricket."

The Baltic Balance.

Not very long ago General Groener, the German Minister of Defence, quoted with natural approval some comments which had appeared in *The Naval and Military Review*, the purport of which was that an adequate German Navy was very desirable to maintain the balance of European sea power, more particularly in the Baltic. In the situation that now exists, Russia has numerical superiority in that great sea. From time to time reports appear in the Press of what Russia is doing, or intends to do, in the way of new naval construction. What there may be in these statements we have no means of judging. But there is this to be said. When we read of big Russian mobilisations at Harbin or on the Afghan frontier, we may put these down as Moscow propaganda, without any justification in fact. It is not in the Bolshevik instinct to advertise in advance any preparations for mischief, thereby minimizing the chances of being able to do that mischief. The Russian Navy emerges into the Gulf of Finland from time to time and carries out manoeuvres. In this country we pay very little heed to these demonstrations or to the grandiose talk which usually accompanies them. But political conditions amongst the Baltic Powers are fraught with the seeds of unrest, and the craze in Moscow for minding the business of all the world but its own might easily lead to using the Red Fleet as a factor for mischief. The German Navy alone counters any such possibility. In the designs of their new warships the Germans reveal a much wider oceanic vision than the Baltic, which, in view of their world trade, is only natural. But nowadays the Baltic is their home cruising ground. The annual visit of a British cruiser squadron to that sea is a professed source of intense annoyance to the Soviet Government. So much the more reason for continuing it! The British Squadron does not enter Russian waters, and if Russia objects to its presence in any other part of the Baltic, we are entitled to assume that she has some very good Bolshevik reason for doing so.

Bull-Fighting in Malaya.

There is to be no more bull-fighting in Kelantan. A little surprise that the sport has been carried on until quite recently under official recognition is permissible, but we have it on the authority of a Government report that bulls will fight no more. The Hon. Mr. R. J. B. Clayton, British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan, in his report on the administration of the State during 1928, remarks on I.H. the Sultan's determination to suppress public gaming and continues "although the sport was not cruel, in that bull (and not man) could refuse to fight or break off the combat at any moment, His Highness has finally decided to prohibit all bull-fighting in Kelantan because of the reckless gambling of some of his subjects on the results of the fights. Thus disappears the oldest established and most popular sport in Kelantan and one which was not without its good points in that it helped to improve the breed of cattle."

"Play Ball!"

Of all the games that have been imported into Japan from foreign countries, baseball stands out pre-eminently as the one that Japanese youth, particularly of the student class, has adopted and nationalized. The ball game is peculiarly suited to the Japanese physique and temperament, and competent judges have pronounced that the leading teams of the big universities show an excellence of fielding that could hardly be exceeded in snap and accuracy by a major league team in the States. The batting, too, is very good, and it is only in the pitching department that there is generally a lack of real talent. The matches between the leading universities of Tokyo evoke a tremendous enthusiasm, and the recent game between the Keio and Waseda teams attracted a crowd that taxed the accommodation beyond all limits. One great and significant difference between baseball in Japan and the States is that the game is quite free from commercialism in Japan, and except in the box office there is no money in it. None of the leading players are "priced" nor, indeed, is there any staggering common among the tens of thousands who follow the big games with hysterical interest.

Trachoma in Japan.

The venereal Press in Japan is giving great prominence to the return of 43 Japanese emigrants, who were refused admission by the authorities at Rio de Janeiro on the grounds that they were suffering from trachoma. Whilst all the papers refer to the unfortunate circumstances of these would-be emigrants by reason of their having "staked their all on the adventure," quite a number appear to consider that the Brazilian Government is to blame, as the emigrants were examined by physicians in Japan before their departure, and passed as medically fit. Indeed a few writers, evidently obsessed by the inferiority complex, hint at unfair discrimination. The policy of the Japanese Government is to allow only emigrants who are in every way unexceptionable, physically, socially, and as far as can be judged morally, to join these parties who from time to time proceed under quasi-Government supervision, with the object of settling in other lands. It is certain, therefore, that the Japanese authorities will take proper steps to tighten up the preliminary medical examinations, which possibly have failed to detect the malady. Trachoma is unfortunately extremely prevalent in Japan, and it is possibly, because of its commonness, not considered so dangerous as in countries where it is a rare disease.

Looking Back 25 Years.

One of the most juvenile Government officials at Hong Kong is a little boy in his teens, a clerk at the Harbour Office, who has been nicknamed the "Assistant Harbourmaster." At the Marine Court yesterday morning he found himself rather in a quandary when asked to swear a British witness in due form.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 7, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

A respectable-looking coloured individual now perambulates the streets of Victoria, vociferating:—"I scream." He is followed by a coolie carrying ice-buckets, and there is reason to believe he vends ice-cream.

We understand that the right of Chinese to sit down at the saloon table on the river steamers is shortly to be brought before the Supreme Court for decision, a native clerk in foreign employ having entered a suit in Summary Jurisdiction against the Captain of the *Thaung* to recover 30s damages for being refused a seat at the table.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 7, 1929.

POPE DEFIES MUSSOLINI

DICTATOR'S "HERETICAL VIEWS."

VATICAN REPUDIATES PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, June 5.

In a long letter to Cardinal Gasparri as his Secretary of State, replying to recent speeches by Sig. Mussolini during the discussion of the Lateran Treaty in the Chamber and Senate in which Mussolini, *inter alia*, claimed that the Church in Italy is subject to the authority of the State, the Pope emphatically dissents from many of Mussolini's views, and after recalling that the Concordat forms an integral part of the Treaty for the solution of the Roman question, ends with the ominous words: "It follows that together they stand or fall even if the Vatican city should fall as a consequence," thus clearly indicating that the Vatican would consider the failure of the Italian Government to observe the clauses of the Concordat as a sufficient reason for the non-ratification of the Lateran Treaty.

The Pope's letter expresses sorrow that the joy which greeted the conclusion of the Lateran Treaty should have been "so profoundly and painfully disturbed only three months later."

"Heretical Remarks."

It describes as heretical Mussolini's remark that the Christian religion, had its headquarters not been transferred to Rome, would have flickered out, like any other religious sect which flourished in Palestine.

The Pope complained that many passages in Mussolini's speeches placed in doubt the sovereignty and independence of the Church.

With regard to Mussolini's statement that the church in Italy is subject to the authority of the State, the Pope declared that the Holy See was the supreme organ of the universal Catholic Church and the legitimate representative of church organisation in Italy. As regards Mussolini's statement that full liberty of conscience and discussion would be permitted, the Pope says that absolute liberty of discussion is inadmissible because it can easily degenerate into veiled propaganda.

Absolute liberty of conscience is also inadmissible because it is tantamount to saying that human beings are not subject to God.

The letter concluded by expressing the belief that the peace between the State and the Vatican would be lasting.

MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH.

Signor Mussolini's speech on the Treaty of the Lateran and the Concordat (in the opinion of the *Times* correspondent in Rome) will probably go down as one of the best he has yet made. It was not an easy speech to make. But the expectation, however, that Signor Mussolini would rise to the occasion was amply justified, and the packed benches, both on the floor of the House and in the gallery above, listened to him with an attention which for the first two hours was scarcely broken by a single interruption.

Church Neither Sovereign Nor Free.

The opening portion of the speech was almost entirely historical. The only exception was a reference to the speech of Signor Solmi, who had spoken about "A free and sovereign State." This phrase, said the Prime Minister, might appear equivocal. It might lead to the belief in the co-existence of two Sovereigns. These two Sovereigns did not co-exist, but existed together. On the one side was the Vatican City, and on the other side was the Kingdom of Italy, which was the Italian State. It must be remembered that between the Italian State and the Vatican City there was a distance which might be calculated at thousands of miles, even though five minutes were sufficient to go and see this State and 10 minutes to go round its boundaries. There were, then, two Sovereigns, distinct, different, but perfectly and reciprocally recognized. But in the State, the Church was not sovereign, and was not even free. She was not free because in her institutions and in her men she was subject to the general laws of the State and also subject to the special clauses in the Concordat. For this reason the

situation might be defined as follows:—A sovereign State in the Kingdom of Italy. A Catholic Church with certain pre-eminences, loyally and voluntarily recognized. Free admission of other forms of worship.

A Thrust Against the Old Romans.

The long review of the history of the negotiations which Signor Mussolini then proceeded to give was supported by frequent extracts from a huge bundle of papers by his side. Every now and then he enlivened his speech by some characteristically humorous interjection, but he hastened to suppress any signs of merriment. Thus, for example, on one occasion, speaking of Julius Caesar and the old Romans, he referred to them as having been "those formidable Englishmen of antiquity," with their formula, "I first, then I again, and then my dog, and, finally, my neighbour," but softened this thrust by adding, "It is not, however, true, that this is the formula of our English friends of to-day."

Signor Mussolini went at great length into the relations of the Church with Napoleon, and at even greater length into the policy of Cavour. "Why," he finally asked, "am I making this long historical survey? Because not only do we not deny the Risorgimento, but we are now completing it."

The Final Negotiations.

When he had spoken for over two hours, Signor Mussolini requested the President to suspend the session for 10 minutes. Resuming, he came down almost at once to the beginning of the final negotiations.

More "Secret Diplomacy."

He opened this part of his speech with a warm eulogy of the late Professor Barone, who had died on the eve of the signature of the Treaty. Signor Mussolini had spoken at the beginning of his speech of there having been at least 1,000 projects for the settlement of the Roman question. It appeared at one moment to some of his hearers as though he were going to analyse each one of these plans, but this expectation was dispelled when he remarked that there were in existence many documents which could not possibly be published before 1930 at the earliest.

One interesting disclosure was the Duce's account of the negotiations between Signor Orlando and Mgr. Coretti in 1919, during the Peace Conference at Versailles. At that time, the Duce explained, a certain measure of agreement had been reached, including, it appears, a promised guarantee of Papal independence by the newly created League of Nations. Signor Orlando's fall, however, had put a stop to these negotiations.

Signor Mussolini then outlined the last negotiations, which had culminated in the Treaty of February 11. He dwelt upon the sense of enormous responsibility with which he had accepted the various clauses, and he paid a generous tribute to the no less onerous burden of responsibility resting upon the Holy See. The words "fortunately we have a truly Italian Pope," with which he concluded his tribute to the Holy Father, were received with a storm of applause.

Studiously Non-Committal.

Unfortunately, towards the end of his speech, the Duce's voice showed signs of fatigue, and it was impossible to catch everything that he said. He was heard, however, to compare the present Concordat with those recently concluded with Poland, Bavaria, and other countries, and he argued that so pre-eminently Catholic a country as Italy could scarcely be less generous than countries having a smaller proportion of Roman Catholics. This reply to recent criticism on the part of certain Catholic extremists was further amplified when he appeared to suggest that such criticism was fundamentally an indirect method of reviving certain political parties no longer in existence.

The studiously non-committal terms in which for the most part the Duce analysed the last negotiations was perhaps a disappointment to some, but that the speech as a whole made a profound impression was evident from the prolonged applause with which it was greeted.

MYSTERY OF THE "UGO MARU."

FATE UNCERTAIN.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST SOVIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, June 6.

Mystery appears to surround the report of the Ugo Maru's destruction en route to Kamchatka. The Soviet Trade Commissioner asserts that telegraphic enquiries at Vladivostok brought a reply that the vessel arrived safely at its destination on May 29, but neither confirmation or denial has so far been obtained by the Japanese interests concerned, despite their enquiries.

The general opinion appears to be that either the Soviet is purposely suppressing news, fearing the effect upon recruiting for the fishing fleet, or else the whole story is a fabrication, or one grossly exaggerated, circulated by interested parties.

A "DRY" EMBASSY.

SIR ESME HOWARD'S FIAT TO STAFF.

VOLUNTARY DECISION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Sir Esme Howard has decided to make the British Embassy dry. He has informed members of the staff that henceforth he will not sign requests for the importation of diplomatically immune alcoholic liquors.

It appears that no representations whatever were made by the American Government upon the matter.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNION CRISIS.

PRESIDENT DISMISSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Riga, June 6.

M. Stalin has removed M. Tomsky from the Presidency and membership of the Trade Union Central Council, according to the Soviet Press.

This is due to the miserable results of his management, which permitted the persecution of workers who disclosed irregularities in their factories.

The Trade Unions are reportedly infected with bureaucracy, and the mismanagement has created a serious crisis.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE EAST.

TO SUBSIDIZE SHIPPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Wellington, N.Z., June 6.

The Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, states that directly a favourable financial balance is restored the Government will subsidize steamer communication between New Zealand and the East in order to develop markets for staple products.

SUGAR REFINING MERGER.

ENGLISH FIRMS TO COMBINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 6.

It is understood that a merger of the two great sugar refining companies Tate and Lyle (London and Liverpool) and Fairrie and Company (Liverpool) is imminent.

CAPTAIN DEWAR'S HONOUR.

MADE A.D.C. TO THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 6.

Captain Dewar (of the Royal Oak dispute) has been appointed a Naval A.D.C. to the King.

MR. THOMAS GETS NEW JOB.

TO CURE THE ILLS OF UNEMPLOYMENT!

ALREADY AT WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 6.

After his visit to Windsor Castle, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald arrived at the meeting of the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Labour Party, being given an enthusiastic demonstration from his supporters as he drove thither.

At this meeting, Mr. MacDonald announced his appointment to the Premiership. The list of Ministers which he submitted to the King this morning was incomplete, and the full Cabinet will probably be published on Saturday, when the new Premier again sees His Majesty.

The latest Labour Cabinet forecasts suggest that Mr. J. H. Thomas may be allotted the special task of dealing with unemployment.

Measures Proposed.

It is reliably stated that Mr. J. H. Thomas will be Lord Privy Seal, and combine with it the new post dealing with the unemployment problem.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, is mentioned for the Foreign Secretaryship which rumour previously assigned to Mr. J. H. Thomas.

Mr. J. H. Thomas's plans to solve the unemployment problem are foreshadowed to include railway re-organisation and development, also the revival of the Trade Facilities Act, to enable railway companies to undertake electrification, and other methods of modernisation.

The question of privately-owned wagons, also the creation of a new railway "ring" around London, in order to reduce difficulties in and costs of handling goods traffic is also likely to be tackled. Another "Thomas" scheme is to provide men of 60 or 65 with an adequate State pension to enable their retirement and replacement by young unemployed men, who are at present receiving the dole.

Mr. Thomas' appointment is already hailed in Labour circles.

At Downing Street.

London, June 6.

Messrs. MacDonald, Snowden, and J. H. Thomas spent an hour and a half with the secretarial staff at 10, Downing Street, this morning.

Interviewed by Reuter this afternoon, Mr. MacDonald said: "We went to Downing Street to set moving the organisation of work connected with the first real handling of the unemployment problem. Work has already begun."

War Debts Question.

Washington, June 5.

Mr. H. L. Stimson, Secretary of State, approached with regard to the interview accorded by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to a lady correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, said he knew no aspect of the debt question which could be discussed with Britain.

Oxford University Poll.

Oxford University has returned two Conservatives, these being Lord Hugh Cecil and Professor Charles Oman.

There is thus no change in political complexion, as both Lord Hugh Cecil and Professor Oman were returned at the last election, polling 4,320 and 2,968 respectively, against 2,632 polled for Professor Gilbert Murray (Independent).

The state of the Parties is now as follows:—

Labour	287
Conservative	257
Liberal	85
Independent	9

There are four results still to come.

HIS MAJESTY.

HEALTH SATISFACTORY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

London, June 5.

A bulletin, issued at Windsor Castle this afternoon, states:—

"The King has had a good night and that his general health is satisfactory. His Majesty is now able to sit up during a portion of the day. The local trouble is making steady progress."

The bulletin was signed by Dr. Henry Marton, Sir Stanley Hewitt and Lord Dawson of Penn.

DANGEROUS SHOALS OFF WOOSUNG.

U.S.S. LUZON AGROUND.

SISTER-SHIPS AND "KENT" TO RESCUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, June 6.

Whilst returning to Shanghai from target practice in the open sea the U.S.S. Luzon, flagship of the Yangtze patrol, with Rear-Admiral Craven aboard, went aground on the shoals off the north-end of Woosung breakwater at 10 o'clock last night. Her bow was badly holed.

The Oahu and Helena, which were accompanying the Luzon, stood by to render assistance while H.M.S. Kent, which was bound for Shanghai from up-river, hove to and put out two motor launches, one of which was damaged.

Preparations were made to remove the Luzon's personnel, but later this was considered unnecessary, and only gear in danger of being damaged was transferred to sister-ships.

Efforts are being made to-day to save the Luzon and repair vessels have gone to the scene.

"TERRIBLE MAJESTY."

VESUVIUS AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

VILLAGES BLOTTED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, June 5.

After a lull in the morning, Vesuvius commenced re-erupting this afternoon, continuing with undiminished intensity for the rest of the day and evening, belching millions of cubic feet of lava.

The devastating streams have been pouring down the "Valley of Hell," destroying everything in that path, crumpling up villages as with the twist of an iron wrist.

The hamlet of Pagano and the village of Lavini have been blotted off the map, while half the village of Terriguno has been submerged.

The region resembled an impression of Hades. The dust of the falling houses mingled with the fumes of the lava and the clouds of smoke, while the crash of falling buildings punctuated the steady roar of the volcano. And all the while the earth trembles in concert with the subterranean rumblings.

The remaining villagers are fleeing to safety.

The appearance of the volcano is majestically terrifying. A pillar of smoke three miles high, is reddened by the glow of the internal fires, while flaming particles can be seen hurled to a height of 15,000 feet.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Buenos Aires, June 5.

Monte el Nevado, which is about a hundred miles from San Rafael in the Province of Mendoza, where many fatalities occurred during the week-end earthquake, has become an active volcano.

A further series of earthquakes have struck Mendoza, many have been killed and injured on Monte el Nevado, while a number of miners have been entombed in the lead-mines as the result of earthquakes.

STRANGE BIRDS SHOT.

OF ASIATIC ORIGIN.

[United Press.]

Biella, Italy.—A number of strange web-footed birds, stated to be of Asiatic origin and belonging to the coramant species have been killed here by Signor Virgilio Campigli, a local sportsman.

The birds are believed to have been driven out of their usual regions by violent winds of the exceptional weather of last winter. No such specimens are known in Italy and four of the birds, shot by the local sportsman, have been stuffed and sent to the local museum.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

GRAVE DIFFERENCES WITH RUSSIA.

"N.C.D.N." BAN LIFTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nanking, June 6.

A Central Executive Committee meeting this morning decided that the postal ban on the *North China Daily News* should be lifted.

Interviewed by Pressmen this afternoon, Dr. C. T. Wang stated that at present Sino-Russian relations are extremely grave and the matter is being considered by the Government authorities. This indicates that a move of a most drastic nature may have to be taken by the Government.

The Foreign Minister pointed out that China had broken off normal relations with Russia, but Russia still maintained her Consulates in North China, and China still had diplomatic representatives in Russia. He added that China has not so far withdrawn her representatives in Russia.

He added that as a result of recent conversation with Sir Miles Lampson negotiations would be started shortly for the taking over of Wei Hai Wei by China.

DAMAGE TO LUNGHAI RAILWAY.

MINISTRY'S REPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, June 6.

Reports from Changsha are that according to the latest census, the population of Hunan is 31,590,000, households 6,110,000.

The Ministry of Railways at Nanking states that damage wrought by the Kuomintang to the Lunghai Railway consists of 73 miles of rails ripped up eastward of Kweichow, 200 telegraph poles torn down, 10 railway phones removed, two telegraphic transmitters smashed, and 35 bridges blown up.

Tang Seng Chi's troops from Hsuechow are proceeding by the Lunghai Railway to Kweichow, which it is expected they will occupy very shortly. Fang Chen Wu's forces are reported to have penetrated into South-East Honan from Lu-chow.

MARSHAL FENG AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

"DISLOYALTY" A FEINT!

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

Shanghai, June 5.

New developments in Chinese politico-military affairs with nationwide effect are bound to occur as a consequence of the dual alliance of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan against the Nanking group.

Reports still state that Sheng Chien and Hsu Yung Chang, subordinates of Yen Hsi Shan, are siding with Feng Yu Hsiang and that other generals, including Tang Seng Chi and Feng Chen Wu, are also favouring the same movement.

Reports from Shanghai last week announcing the retirement of Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan, and their meeting at Yuncheng, in south-western Shansi, in order to start a joint trip abroad, were merely a plot to mislead Chiang Kai Shek.

The statements that Han Fu Chu, Shih Yao San and Ma Hung Kwai (Feng's right hand men) have deserted him and pledged allegiance to the Nanking Government are not reliable. According to competent observers, it is not unlikely that Han Fu Chu and his colleagues pretended to desert Feng in order to get Chiang Kai Shek to send ammunition and money and at the same time to mitigate Chiang's pressure on the Kuomintang.

Han Fu Chu has been with Feng Yu Hsiang for more than ten years and their friendship has never been broken. Moreover, Feng Yu Hsiang's circular telegram denouncing Chiang Kai Shek some time ago was signed first by Han Fu Chu. It is also significant that Han Fu Chu's genuine circular telegrams have never been published in the Chinese Press. According to strict censorship, any telegrams denouncing the Government would have been mentioned about Feng Yu Hsiang's rebellion against the Central Government.

Telegrams in Brief.

One of the most historic landmarks of New York, the Old Bowery Theatre has been burned down.

The death is announced from London of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Cecil Burney.

A new development in the Franco-American film war, negotiations for the settlement of which broke down last month, is a Note from the Statement Department, forwarded at the request of American film interests, informing the French Government that American films will be completely withdrawn from the French market if the proposed quota of four to one on imported films is established in France.

The 45th United States Destroyer Squadron, which is at present at Tangtao, is returning to the United States. It is being replaced by the 35th Division, from San Diego.

At the request of President Hoover, the American Red Cross authorities have sent a mission to China to investigate the conditions existing in the famine areas with a view to alleviating the hardships of the population.

The Chinese Government Minister, Mr. Wu, has proposed to Washington that the Legations be raised to the status of Embassies. Secretary of State Stimson has replied that the State Department is considering the matter.

A "BIG PUSH" EXPECTED.

NANKING TROOPS ARRIVE IN HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hankow, June 6.

Hsu Yuan Chuan arrived here yesterday with the balance of his forces, while it is learned that further troops are proceeding here from Nanking indicating that a big push against Feng will soon commence.

Vernaculars claim that Fang Chen Wu's troops have occupied Kweichow, there being no trace of Feng's men east of that point.

There is no further news from North Honan, and matters appear to be at a standstill, pending decisive action by the Government.

CHIANG KAI SHEK AND RETIREMENT.

(Wah Ts: Yat Pao.)

Shanghai, June 6.

In an interview with Pressmen, Chiang Kai Shek said he appealed to the Government on June 3 asking to be allowed to retire and go abroad. He is now waiting for the approval of the Government, but before he leaves the country, he will carry on his duties as usual.

"Another Version."

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

Shanghai, June 6.

Practically all the highest members of the Central and Provincial Governments favourable to Feng Yu Hsiang have either resigned or been dismissed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking.

No one, however, takes seriously the intimation of General Chiang Kai Shek that he, too, would like to resign.

LI MING SHUI'S NEW POST.

(Wah Ts: Yat Pao.)

Shanghai, June 6.

The Disbandment and Reorganisation Committee has appointed General Li Ming Shui as deputy in full charge of the disbandment and reorganisation of the troops of Kwangsi and has telegraphed to him ordering him to assume the post at once.

REPORTED SINO-DANISH TREATY.

(Nam Chung Pao.)

Shanghai, June 6.

It is stated that a Sino-Danish Treaty has been approved and will be shortly be ratified.

DIPLOMATS BACK IN PEPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, June 6.

The special train bringing back the Diplomatic Body from Nanking arrived this morning.

MORE DERBY DETAILS.

THE LUCKY "SWEEP" WINNERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 5. Further details of the Derby state that the race was run in pouring rain.

Mr. Barnett, owner of Trigo, is an Irish merchant. His horse was ridden by Marshall, an apprentice. Trigo was trained by Richard Dawson, who also trained the winner of this year's Grand National.

One of the two Stock Exchange Trigo tickets, C9737 and E45001, both of which are worth £125,000, is held, says Reuter, by a well-known West End business man, and the other by Mrs. Chapman, a childless widow, living at Bournemouth.

Mrs. Chapman actually wins only £22,500 as she sold a half-share in her ticket for £1,200 to her nephew, Mr. Julian Kahn, the well-known Nottingham millionaire sportsman, who took an England cricket team to the West Indies recently.

Mr. Kahn, in an interview, stated that his cricket team each bought a pound share in his interest in the ticket, so they will receive £1,000 among them.

Calcutta Sweep Tickets.

Mr. G. L. Brill, an outfitter, residing at Leeds, who is 36 years of age and was married only recently, has won the second prize in the Calcutta Sweep which is worth nearly £100,000, though it is believed that he sold a half share in the Walter Gay ticket to a London syndicate for £5,000. Mr. Brill is closely connected with various Leeds Jewish organisations.

Mrs. Winifred Cole, of Bristol, the widow of an Indian bank official, drew one of the Calcutta Sweep Trigo numbers.

Four typists employed by a publishing company at Westminster share one of the third prizes in the Calcutta Sweep.

Mr. B. Butler, a clerk in the employ of a motor company at Oudshoorn, Cape Province, also drew a Calcutta Sweep ticket on Trigo.

Major Weil of Johannesburg holds one of the Brienzi tickets in the Calcutta Sweep.

LUCKY NUMBERS IN LOCAL SWEEPS.

There were several local sweeps conducted on the Derby, and quite a number of tickets were sold by Clubs running such sweeps. The Fasma Club's drawing resulted as follows:

Trigo: Ticket No. 8250 drawn by Jackson and A. J. Harvey (H.M.S. Suffolk).

Walter Gay: Ticket No. 1541 drawn by Cebu Club.

Brienzi: Ticket No. 2819 drawn by K. M. H. Shih of Customs Club, Canton.

Engineers' Institute.

In the sweep at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, J. L. Alves drew Trigo and thus wins £2,604.23, whilst Capt. J. Martin and A. Harper drew Walter Gay (2nd), winning £744.07, and A. Wong, of the Kongmoon Customs, drew Brienzi (3rd) and won £372.03. The sum of £413.37 is divided between holders of tickets of unplaced starters.

Quick Work.

The times in transit of the Derby result over the Eastern Associated Telegraph Companies were as follows:

Egypt, South Africa, India, Straits Settlements five seconds. Australia 20 seconds. New Zealand and China 25 seconds. South America 3 seconds.

NO BAN ON BARE LEGS

BUT A VERY SUBTLE APPEAL!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 5.

The Lawn Tennis Association has decided not to place a definite ban on bare legs at Wimbledon.

The Association has issued a statement on the matter, to the effect that the Championship Committee prefers to rely on the good taste and good sense of the players.

It is understood that business will prevent Rens Lacoste from defending his title at Wimbledon.

THE PRINCE LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO HONG KONG.

"IMPERIAL PRINCE" IN THE HARBOUR.

The Imperial Prince, which arrived here yesterday is a new visitor to this port, and inaugurates the fortnightly service of the Prince Line vessels, which, in future, will be on a fortnightly basis.

The Imperial Prince is a steamer of about 11,200 tons deadweight, 450 feet long, with single screw driven by two single reduction geared turbines, I.H.P. 3,000 being supplied by four large Scotch Marine boilers, with a pressure of 180 lbs.

In addition to this vessel, the service will be maintained by the five vessels already well known here, namely, the Chinese Prince, Malayan Prince, Japanese Prince, Javanese Prince and Royal Prince, another vessel, named British Prince, similar to the Imperial Prince, and two new motor vessels, the Cingalese Prince and Siamese Prince.

All vessels will give a sea-speed of 14½ knots and fast voyages to and from New York are therefore guaranteed.

Progress of the Line.

The Prince Line, which was founded nearly half a century ago, has been prominent in the development of the carrying trade of the world and its consolidation into great regular lines.

The first steamer owned by the company was the Saxon Prince, of about 1,100 tons burthen, built in 1882, and was followed by other vessels in quick succession, the size increasing steadily by steamer. Up to 1922 the fleet was employed in the ordinary bulk cargo trades, but at that time a new policy was formulated, which resulted in the vessels being exclusively employed in liner business. As a result of the steady progress maintained the company now employs about 40 vessels, representing a carrying capacity of about 300,000 tons in various regular trades.

Regular services are maintained between United Kingdom and Mediterranean ports, but the greatest interests of the company lie in foreign trades, and few flags are better known than that of the Prince Line in U.S.A., River Plate and Brazil, in the Far East and in South African waters, to which destinations large first-class modern vessels are regularly employed.

Pioneers in Fast Cargo Ships.

The company were among the first to appreciate the importance of serving the needs of merchants and shippers by operating fast freight services, and early realised the benefits to be gained by changing over from steam to internal combustion engines in certain trades. Knowing that shipowners nowadays must keep abreast of the times, and if possible a little ahead of them, or run the risk of seeing their business dwindle and fall into the hands of more progressive competitors, the company decided in 1924 to replace their steamers on the U.S.A.-Far Eastern service by fast motor vessels. It became increasingly apparent that in the principal trade routes, where commodities of high value are carried, speed is a most important factor, and orders were accordingly placed for five motor vessels, each of 10,000 tons deadweight, giving an average speed of 14½ knots.

Yokohama was thus brought within 33 days of New York, Kobe 36 days, Shanghai 41 days, Hong Kong 47 days and Manila 49 days.

The homeward itinerary embraces China, Philippines, Java, Straits Settlements and Colombo, the vessels making the passage from Penang in the remarkably short time of 31 days to Boston and 33 days to New York.

Careful Handling of Cargo.

The reputation of the Prince Line for careful and rapid handling of cargo, built up after many years' experience, is one of which they are proud. Their courage in disposing of out-of-date tonnage and providing fast modern vessels to meet the requirements of present day commerce deserves the success which the company have achieved.

The Prince Line is managed and controlled by Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., both companies being under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Lewis, Bart.

The Management in the Far East is in the hands of a subsidiary company, Furness (Far East), Ltd., with Head Office in Hong Kong and Branch Office at Shanghai.

Empress of Asia from Hong Kong arrived Vancouver June 1.

COASTAL SERVICE NEWS.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. de Candia, second officer Kiating, has gone second officer, Kangting.

Mr. E. Hardman, second officer, Luchow, is on reserve. Mr. W. M. Christie, from reserve, has gone second officer, Luchow.

Mr. A. H. Fennie, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kiating.

Mr. T. P. Beatty, extra chief officer, Hsin Peking, is on Home leave.

Captain J. Oudney, C.N. Co., is on Home leave.

Mr. J. M. McWilliams, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Hanyang.

Mr. T. J. Thomas, chief officer, Hanyang, is on reserve.

Mr. E. L. Ellesen, chief officer, Kangting, is on Home leave.

Captain N. E. Leitch, of the Tungchow, is on reserve.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, chief officer, Tean, has gone chief officer, Tungchow.

Mr. T. Gofton, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tean.

Mr. M. Defty, second officer, Soochow, has gone acting chief officer, Whangpu.

Mr. W. Forrester, chief officer, Whangpu, is on reserve.

Mr. F. C. Webb has been appointed extra second officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. D. Smith has been appointed extra second officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, second officer, Taming, has gone second officer, Liangchow.

Mr. W. J. Jones, second officer, Liangchow, has gone second officer, Taming.

Mr. J. G. Smart, chief officer, Woosung, has gone master, Kiating.

Mr. J. R. Liley, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Woosung.

Mr. C. P. Cope, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. F. A. White, extra second officer, Soochow, has gone second officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. Middleton, extra second officer, Hsin Peking, is on Home leave.

Mr. A. Taylor, extra chief officer, Kiating, is on Home leave.

Mr. S. E. Ries, from reserve, has gone second officer, Ngankin.

Mr. D. McGo. Holmes, second officer, Ngankin, has gone extra second officer, Luchow.

Mr. D. D. Richards, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Sinking.

Mr. W. R. Kermode, chief officer, Chinkiang, has gone chief officer, Ngankin.

Mr. R. Allison, chief officer, Ngankin, has gone Master, Kiating.

Mr. A. Stephenson, of the Kiating, is on reserve.

Mr. E. L. Hurley, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Newchwang.

Mr. A. Naismith, extra chief officer, Hsin Peking, is on Home leave.

Mr. P. Lewis has been appointed third engineer officer, Ngankin.

Mr. J. Cromby, second engineer officer, Soochow, has gone second engineer officer, Hupeh.

Mr. K. McDonald, second engineer officer, Hupeh, has gone second engineer officer, Chinkiang.

Mr. R. H. McLean, second engineer officer, Chinkiang, has resigned.

Mr. M. W. W. McNeill, chief engineer officer, Tungchow, has gone chief engineer officer, Kiating.

Mr. H. George, chief engineer officer, Kiating, has gone chief engineer officer, Tungchow.

Mr. S. I. Gibb, second engineer officer, Chennan, has gone second engineer officer, Anking.

Mr. A. A. Norrie, second engineer officer, Anking, has gone second engineer officer, Chennan.

Mr. D. McCormack, chief engineer officer, Kiating, has gone chief engineer officer, Sinking.

Captain M. Costello, of the Fooksang, has gone master, Yuen-sang.

Mr. A. Pettibright, second officer, Hopsang, is on reserve. Mr. S. Duncan, from reserve, has gone second officer, Hopsang.

Mr. S. D. Fletcher, second officer, Suifu, has gone second officer, Mingsang.

Mr. T. A. Howard, second officer, Mingsang, has resigned.

Mr. H. R. Squires has been appointed third engineer officer, Loongwo.

Mr. E. W. Coxon, third engineer officer, Loongwo, is on reserve.

Captain O. B. Wilks, of the Tai Hing, has retired.

Mr. C. Trotter, chief officer, Tai Hing, has gone master, same ship.

Mr. D. Morgan, chief officer, Kocho, has gone chief officer, Tai Hing.

Shipping and Engineering.

DUMPING RUBBISH.

Charged before Comdr. G. F. Hole at the Marine Court, yesterday with dumping rubbish into the harbour without a permit, the mistress of a fishing boat pleaded guilty and was fined \$5.

TUNG ON RESUMES SERVICE.

The S. S. Tung On (Captain Henry) completed her overhaul at the Tai-koo Dockyards yesterday and resumed her service to Canton last night.

ALMOST BLOWN OFF THE COURSE.

CROSS CLAIMS OF MAGISTRATE AND BOOKMAKER.

BETTING RAMIFICATIONS.

Abortive betting transactions were described in a case heard by Judge Richardson in the Durham County Court when Messrs. Lawrence and Co., of Regent Street, London, sued Mr. George Wright, of Windlestone, a Durham county magistrate, for £43 in respect of bets. There was a counter-claim for £100 for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation.

Charles Henry Lawrence, secretary of the company, said the defendant owed them £75 for betting losses, but they only claimed £43, which they had "laid off" with other bookmakers. In cross-examination witness admitted that his name was Solomon and that he had once been bankrupt. The directors of the firm were his wife and William Scott, a well-known London printer. He had been once warned because he would not pay in consequence of a dispute.

The defendant successfully pleaded the Gaming Act.

"Promised Heaven." In the counter-claim Mr. Brown Hume said that the plaintiffs wrote to the defendant, and "promised him practically the Kingdom of Heaven and to give him an opportunity unique in racing history." The horse was said to be "absolutely a certainty," and "as good as past the post."

The defendant had had previous bets with the firm and had always lost, and he asked for the name of this wonderful horse.

As a result of Lawrence's persuasiveness Wright fell into the trap and sent £100. He became suspicious as the horse had not run, and he communicated with the plaintiffs on the mysterious business. The plaintiffs then said that they had a heavy bet on, and if the defendant liked he could have his money back. The defendant replied: "If you go I shall never be said I faked."

Eventually the name of the mysterious horse was sent as Adulter, and it was "practically blown off the course." So far as the defendant knew it was still running. (Laughter.) The race was run in a terrific gale, and the plaintiffs remarked that in the circumstances it was not a true test of form.

Mr. Hume argued that Lawrence was not a member of Tattersall's, which was the hall-mark of racing respectability, and contended that Lawrence had never laid off the bets, but had pocketed the money. Lawrence was now out of business and the company had ceased to function.

The Judge held there was no fraudulent misrepresentation, and gave judgment for Lawrence in the counter-claim and for Wright on the claim.

SEAMEN'S PENSIONS.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME.

The National Health Insurance Joint Committee are about to make a new scheme for the constitution of the governing body of the special fund (known as the Seamen's Pension Fund) which has been established under the authority of the National Health Insurance Act, and has for its main purpose the provision of pensions for masters and seamen with long sea service.

Bodies organised wholly or substantially in the interests of shipowners, masters, or seamen may obtain copies of the draft scheme from the Secretary, National Health Insurance Joint Committee, and may address to him any representations in regard to the draft scheme.

DUCK WITH FOUR LEGS.

TWO SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED.

A remarkable freak of nature has occurred in Oranmore, near Galway. A breeder had a brood of ducks, and one of these emerged from its shell with four legs. As it began to waddle about it was found it was only using the two hind legs, carrying the two fore legs suspended from its breast in the air.

The phenomenon was shown to a veterinary surgeon, who immediately operated upon the duck, cutting away the portion of the breast to which the useless legs were attached. The operation was quite successful, and the duck is now thriving immensely.

CIVILIANS' PERIL IN NEXT WAR.

"MUSTARD DEATH."

HORRORS OF AERIAL GAS ATTACKS.

Wholesale destruction of cities, terrorisation of civilian populations and the loss of millions of lives within a few hours after an aerial attack on such centres as Paris or London—these possibilities of the next world war are described in pamphlet form by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under the title of "Chemical Warfare—Its Possibilities," by Mrs. Elvira K. Fradkin, of Montclair, New Jersey, who has made a study of the problem of chemical warfare.

The pamphlet deals chiefly with the dangers to civilians, and pleads for adequate protection for non-combatants in the next war.

Whether we like it or not the new, far-cruising airplane, with its crew of six, and its mountings for ten machine-guns, carrying a bomb load of 9,000 lb., will bring death and destruction to a wide area, and amid the roar of anti-aircraft guns, will not be able to choose military objects solely as targets, and with the combination of high explosive and lingering poison gas that target can, and will be obliterated. When it is realised, further, that in the future, all shells from the 75 mm. (18 pounder) up will carry some form of poison gas, our interest widens and deepens.

Greatest Menace. The author believes that the greatest menace of the next war will be the use of liquid mustard.

"There is no practical protection against the spraying of liquid mustard at present. Liquid mustard penetrates all clothing, rubber, and leather, and burns all skin with which it comes into contact. Its vapour is more poisonous than hydrocyanic acid; it will persist on the ground, grass, and underbrush for several weeks.

Hostile airplanes equipped with mustard tanks and flying low can release the liquid mustard on their targets so infecting large areas within a few seconds, and covering them so effectively that practically every man and animal within the area would be a certain casualty.

The picture of the devastation which can be caused by airplanes travelling at anything from 200 to 250 miles an hour is not a pleasant one.

A multitude of poison gases were used in the last war, but these, according to the author, "will be a child's game compared with the gases used in the future."

The great danger to civilians from poison gas in the next war is emphasised by the statement that the International Red Cross will open an international competition with a prize for a design of the most effective type of gas-proof shelter.

The recommendations of the Red Cross contain suggestions for instructions for the types of shelters to be built, which are to take the form of subterranean chambers hermetically sealed and provided with chemically produced oxygen. These would have to be built in large numbers and of great size; they would contain stocks of chemicals for neutralising the atmosphere and would be liberally stocked with food, water, and hospital appliances.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "KASABGAH."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 6TH JUNE, 1929.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out and Marked by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed late unless Instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 26th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the 26th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

Agents: HONG KONG, 6th June, 1929. [7839]

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Pros. Pierce, Tu., July 2 Pros. Ma Isou, Tu., June 25

Pros. Taft, Tu., July 16 Pros. Jackson, Tu., July 9

Pros. Jefferson, Tu., July 30 Pros. McKinley, Tu., July 23

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Pros. Adams, Sun., June 16, 8 Pros. Monroe, Sun., July 29, 8

Pros. Madison, Sun., June 30, 8 Pros. Wilson, Sun., Aug. 11, 8

Pros. Johnson, Sun., July 14, 8 Pros. Van Buren, Sun., Aug. 25, 8

To Manila

Pros. Cleveland, June 8, 6 p.m. Pros. Jackson, July 2, 6 p.m.

Pros. Madison, June 18, 6 p.m. Pros. Taft, July 6, 6 p.m.

Pros. Pierce, June 22, 6 p.m. Pros. McKinley, July 16, 6 p.m.

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

AMOI

Haining, Douglas, June 7.
Kwong, B. & S., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Haining, Douglas, June 11.
Haining, Douglas, June 14.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 15.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.

ANTWERP

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Changite, B. & S., June 13.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 5.

BALTIC PORTS

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.

BALTIMORE

Comeliebank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Archbank, Bank, June 21.
Machao, B.F., July 8.

BANGKOK

Kwangtung, B. & S., June 8.
Hiram, Thoresen's, June 9.
Kaying, B. & S., June 9.
Kaying, B. & S., June 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., June 16.

BELAWAN DELI

Cremar, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BOMBAY

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.

BOSTON

Comeliebank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.
Archbank, Bank, June 21.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Machao, B.F., July 8.

BREMEN

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Zoma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BRINDISI

Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.

CALCUTTA

Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Talma, B.I., June 12.
Yuehsang, Jardine's, June 14.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.

CEBU

Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

CHEFOO

Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

COLOMBO

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 16.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.

COPENHAGEN

Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

DALRY

Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Derfingler, Melchers, July 2.

DUTCH PORTS

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 26.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.

FOOCHOW

Haining, Douglas, June 7.
Haining, Douglas, June 11.
Haining, Douglas, June 14.

GENOA

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Zoma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.

GLASGOW

Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.

GOTHENBURG

Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Tan, B. & S., June 7.
Canton, M.M., June 7/8.
Kinyan, B. & S., June 12.
Ichang, B. & S., June 14.
Tonkin, M.M., June 18.

HAMBURG

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Zoma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 26.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.

HAVRE

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HONOLULU

Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.

ILOILO

Comeliebank, Bank, June 7.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

JAPAN PORTS

St. Albans, E. & A., June 7.
Nippon, Dwell's, June 8.
Busan, Manners, June 8.
Machao, B.F., June 9.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Mirzapore, P. & O., June 10.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Tiltington Court, P. & O., June 11.
Machao, B.F., June 12.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 17.
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Bellerophon, B.F., June 19.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Protillaus, B.F., June 20.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 20.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 23.
Rhinecland, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 23.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 23.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Adriatic, B.F., July 3.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 7.

JAVA PORTS

Tijaroca, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Tjialak, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Tjilondari, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., July 2.

LIVERPOOL

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.

LONDON

Delta, P. & O., June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 26.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.

LOS ANGELES

Golden Hind, S.S.S., June 8.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Golden Sun, States S.S., July 2.

MANILA

Eclipse, Everett, June 8.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 8.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Tjilondari, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Zoma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Changite, B. & S., June 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 19.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 19.
Tjilondari, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 2.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 5.

MARSEILLES

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.

NAPLES

Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

NEWCHOW

Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Comeliebank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.
Archbank, Bank, June 21.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Machao, B.F., July 8.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Comeliebank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.
Archbank, Bank, June 21.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Machao, B.F., July 8.

NORTH CHINA

Panama, Manners, June 8.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 9.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.
Protillaus, B.F., June 20.
Derfingler, Melchers, July 2.

ORAN

Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

OSLO

Canton, Gilman's, June 24.

PANAMA

Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.

PENANG

Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 8.
Cremar, J.C.J.L., June 8.
Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Talma, B.I., June 12.
Yuehsang, Jardine's, June 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.

PLYMOUTH

Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.

PORTLAND

Iowa, S.S.S., June 20.
Kentucky, S.S.S., June 29.

RABAT

Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.

RANGOON

Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Talma, B.I., June 12.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.

SAIGON

Angers, M.M., June 18.
General Metzinger, M.M., July 2.

SANDAKAN

Mausang, Jardine's, June 16.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Hinsang, Jardine's, June 23.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 5.

SAN FRANCISCO

Golden Hind, S.S.S., June 8.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Iowa, S.S.S., June 20.
Kentucky, S.S.S., June 29.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Golden Sun, States S.S., July 2.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

SEATTLE

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Protillaus, B.F., June 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.

SHANGHAI

Kashgar, P. & O., June 7.
Ninghai, B. & S., June 7.
Nippon, Dwell's, June 8.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 8.
Kwangang, Jardine's, June 8.
Machao, B.F., June 9.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Soochow, B. & S., June 9.
Mirapore, P. & O., June 10.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Machao, B.F., June 11.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Tiltington Court, P. & O., June 11.
Fooshing, Jardine's, June 12.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Chenan, B. & S., June 13.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Tjilondari, J.C.J.L., June 14.
City of Athens, Bank, June 18.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 17.
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Yatsing, Jardine's, June 19.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 20.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 22.
Tjilondari, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Rhinecland, J.C.J.L., June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 26.
Tjilondari, J.C.J.L., June 26.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derfingler, Melchers, July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Adriatic, B.F., July 3.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 7.

SINGAPORE

Romolo, Dwell's, June 7.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.
Ansgir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 8.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Kwong, B. & S., June 9.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Kinyan, B. & S., June 12.
Talma, B.I., June 12.
Yuehsang, Jardine's, June 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Kwangchow, B. & S., June 16.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Zoma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Malaya, Manners, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 26.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Santhia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 6.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SWATOW

Haining, Douglas, June 7.
Hiram, Thoresen's, June 9.
Kaying, B. & S., June 9.
Kwong, B. & S., June 9.
Kwangang, Jardine's, June 9.
Soochow, B. & S., June 9.
Haining, Douglas, June 11.
Fooshing, Jardine's, June 12.
Chenan, B. & S., June 13.
Haining, Douglas, June 14.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Kwangchow, B. & S., June 18.
Yatsing, Jardine's, June 19.

TIENTSIN

Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.
Yusang, Jardine's, June 15.
Derfingler, Melchers, July 2.

TRIESTE AND VENICE

Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.

TSINGTAO

Chakang, Jardine's, June 8.
Kwangang, Jardine's, June 8.
Soochow, B. & S., June 9.
Fooshing, Jardine's, June 12.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Hopsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Yatsing, Jardine's, June 19.
Derfingler, Melchers, July 2.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Protillaus, B.F., June 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Protillaus, B.F., June 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.

VLADIVOSTOK

Panama, Manners, June 8.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 17.
Bellerophon, B.F., June 19.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 22.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 23.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 7.

WEIHAIWEI

Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Singapore June 21.
Aeneas due from Shanghai June 11.
Adriatic due from Europe July 3.
Agapenor due from Singapore July 23.
Aki Maru due from Australia June 20.
Alipore due from Europe June 18.
Andes Maru due June 8.
Angers due from Shanghai June 18.
Antenor due from Europe July 23.
Anyo Maru due from Singapore June 24.
Aratara due from Australia July 8.
Asphalton due from Japan June 2.
Atago Maru due from Singapore July 17.
Atlas Maru due from Singapore June 8.
Atsuta Maru due from Japan June 14.
Autolyus due from Europe June 26.
Automedon left for Shanghai June 4.
Awa Maru due from Japan July 10.
Bellerophon due from Europe June 18.
Bengal Maru due from Singapore June 18.
Bingo Maru due from Singapore June 12.
Boko Maru due from Japan July 20.
British Prince due from New York July 4.
Canton due from Shanghai June 21.
Celebes Maru due from Singapore June 17.
Changite due from Australia June 11.
Chenan due from Shanghai May 28.
City of Glasgow due from Shanghai June 10.
City of Athens due from Singapore June 15.
City of Bedford due from Singapore July 19.
City of Evansville due from Singapore June 24.
City of Lille due from Shanghai May 17.
City of Mobile due from Shanghai June 17.
City of Tokio due from Europe July 6.
Cremar left for Singapore June 5.
Cyclops due from Japan June 20.
Dakar Maru due from Japan June 14.
Delagoa Maru due from Singapore June 19.
Delhi due from Japan June 1.
Delta due from Shanghai June 7.
Derfingler due from Europe July 2.
Emp. of Asia arrived Vancouver June 1.
Emp. of Russia due from Vancouver June 17.
Eumaeus due from Singapore May 25.
Fume due from Shanghai June 13.
Fushimi Maru due from Singapore June 23.
General Metzinger left for Shanghai June 4.
Gleniffer left for Singapore May 26.
Hakone Maru due from Shanghai July 12.
Havelland due from Europe June 25.
Idomeneus due from Japan July 23.
Imperial Prince due from New York June 8.
Indus Maru due from Singapore June 19.
Isar due from Europe July 12.
Jeypore due from Japan June 15.
Kakasa Maru due June 3.
Kanchow due from Shanghai June 9.
Karmala arrived London May 28.
Kashgar due from Europe June 6.
Kashima Maru due from Japan June 29.
Khiva due from Europe June 20.
Khyber due from Europe July 5.
Kiddapore due from Europe July 5.
Korea Maru due from Japan June 17.
Kuma Maru due from Singapore July 23.
Lahn due from Europe June 14.
Lahoff left for Singapore June 1.
Leverkussen due from Europe July 19.
Luchow due from Shanghai May 24.
Machao due from Europe June 21.
Madras Maru due from Japan June 6.
Main due from Shanghai June 19.
Malacca Maru due from Singapore June 28.
Malwa due from Europe July 18.
Manila Maru due June 26.
Mantur arrived London May 31.
Mausang due from Sandakan June 16.
Meriones due from Europe July 31.
Mirzapore due from Singapore June 9.
Mishima Maru due from Japan June 23.
Nagara due from Europe June 27.
Nelus left for Manila June 5.
Odenburg due from Japan July 2.
Orestes due from Europe July 17.
Ouderkerk due from Europe June 28.
Paris Maru due from Singapore Mar 23.<

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 7th June, 11 a.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"NINGHAI"	On 7th June, 5 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 8th June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th June, 5 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 9th June, 2 p.m.
SANTO, SINGAPORE & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 9th June, 3 p.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OHEENAN"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"ICHANG"	On 14th June, 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 14th June, 11 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 16th June, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 16th June, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.

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HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	11th June	15th July
TAIPING	18th July	20th August
CHANGTE	15th August	17th September
TAIPING	10th September	

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S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE" ... via Suez Canal 15th June
S.S. "MACHAON" ... via Suez Canal 3rd July
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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T.S. "BRITISH PRINCE" ... July 4th

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To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

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Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone: C. 651 and 740.
2, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Lat. N. or S.	Long. E. or W.	JUNE 5, 1929.					JUNE 6, 1929.				
			Barom.	Temp.	Humid.	Wind	State	Barom.	Temp.	Humid.	Wind	State
Vladivostok	42	129	29.91	75.7	55	SSE	1	29.85	75.2	54	W	2
Nemuro	41	140	29.84	76.5	...	SE	1	30.03	76.5	...	SE	1
Hokodate	41	140	29.90	75.9	...	SE	1	29.86	75.5	...	ENE	1
Tokio	35	139	29.78	75.6	...	S	1	29.53	75.0	...	N	1
Kochi	34	134	29.72	75.0	...	S	1	29.45	74.0	...	N	1
Nagasaki	32	129	29.65	75.0	...	S	1	29.67	75.5	...	N	1
Karachi	24	67	29.68	75.2	...	SE	3	29.63	75.2	...	NW	1
Ushima	24	124	29.65	75.0	...	S	1	29.65	75.0	...	SSE	1
Naha	26	128	29.65	75.0	...	SSW	7	29.61	75.2	...	NW	1
Ishigakijima	24	124	29.65	75.0	...	NNE	1	29.69	75.4	...	NW	1
Bonin Island	34	140	29.90	75.9	...	N	1	29.92	76.0	...	NW	1
Chefoo	35	118	29.71	75.4	...	N	1	29.75	75.6	...	E	1
Shanghai	31	121	29.63	75.2	...	NNE	2	29.75	75.7	...	E	1
Gutaleff	31	121	29.68	75.3	...	NNE	1	29.80	75.9	...	E	1
Sharp Peak	31	121	29.58	75.0	...	SSE	1	29.71	75.4	...	ENE	1
Amoy	24	118	29.66	75.0	...	SE	4	29.67	75.3	...	NNE	1
Swatow	23	116	29.60	75.1	...	SSW	2	29.73	75.1	...	W	1
Taihou	23	116	29.61	75.2	...	NW	2	29.79	75.6	...	W	1
Taihu	23	116	29.61	75.2	...	NW	2	29.74	75.4	...	E	1
Tainan	22	120	29.60	75.1	...	NNW	4	29.73	75.1	...	S	1
Koehun	22	120	29.50	74.9	...	NW	2	29.73	75.1	...	S	1
Pescadore	22	120	29.62	75.2	...	NNW	2	29.73	75.1	...	S	1
Hong Kong	22	114	29.62	75.2	...	NNW	2	29.73	75.1	...	S	1
Gap Rock	22	114	29.64	75.2	...	WSW	1	29.74	75.4	...	SW	1
Macao	22	114	29.68	75.3	...	SSE	1	29.68	75.3	...	SW	1
Hohow	22	114	29.61	75.2	...	ENE	2	29.75	75.7	...	SW	1
Pratas Island	22	114	29.68	75.3	...	WSW	2	29.66	75.3	...	W	1
Phulien	16	118	29.59	75.1	...	SSE	2	29.60	75.2	...	NW	1
Tourane	16	107	29.63	75.2	...	SE	2	29.84	75.7	...	SW	1
Cape St. James	14	107	29.61	75.2	...	SW	4	29.75	75.7	...	WSW	1
Basco	14	107	29.62	75.2	...	WSW	4	29.75	75.7	...	WSW	1
Apurri	14	107	29.66	75.3	...	SW	4	29.76	75.7	...	WSW	1
Tuguegarao	14	122	29.66	75.3	...	NW	2	29.76	75.7	...	WSW	1
Vigan	14	122	29.72	75.4	...	SSW	4	29.81	75.7	...	E	1
Manila	14	122	29.74	75.4	...	SW	4	29.82	75.7	...	E	1
Legaspi	14	122	29.72	75.4	...	SW	4	29.82	75.7	...	E	1
Cebu	14	122	29.73	75.4	...	WSW	2	29.85	75.7	...	ENE	1
Calbayog	14	122	29.76	75.6	...	S	4	29.85	75.7	...	ENE	1
Tacloban	14	122	29.76	75.6	...	S	4	29.85	75.7	...	ENE	1
Iloilo	14	122	29.73	75.5	...	SW	4	29.82	75.7	...	ENE	1
Surigao	14	122	29.73	75.5	...	SW	4	29.82	75.7	...	ENE	1
Saipan	14	122	29.73	75.5	...	SW	4	29.82	75.7	...	ENE	1
Guam	12	122	29.82	75.7	...	E	2	29.87	75.7	...	NE	1
Yap	11	122	29.84	75.8	...	E	2	29.87	75.7	...	NE	1
Pelew	11	122	29.84	75.8	...	E	2	29.87	75.7	...	NE	1
Ponape	11	122	29.84	75.8	...	E	2	29.87	75.7	...	NE	1
Labuan	14	114	29.79	75.6	...	W	2	29.85	75.8	...	W	1

June 6d. 11A. 40m.—Pressure is highest to the north-east of Japan and relatively low over China. The typhoon is situated between Tokio and Kochi, moving north-eastward; the secondary is about 100 miles west of Naha.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1, 1918 inches, against an average of 26.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 7th.

- DISTRICT. FORECAST.
- Formosa Channel
 - South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock
 - Hong Kong to Gap Rock
 - South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan
- S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, probably some rain.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 6.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.60	29.76	29.68
Temperature	86	87	88
Humidity ...	69	71	67
Wind—			
Direction	S	W	W
Force ...	3	2	2
Weather ...	B	O	C
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature.	80.90		
Lowest Temperature.	60.80		

Highest open-air Temperature, 8:50

Lowest open-air Temperature, 6:30

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

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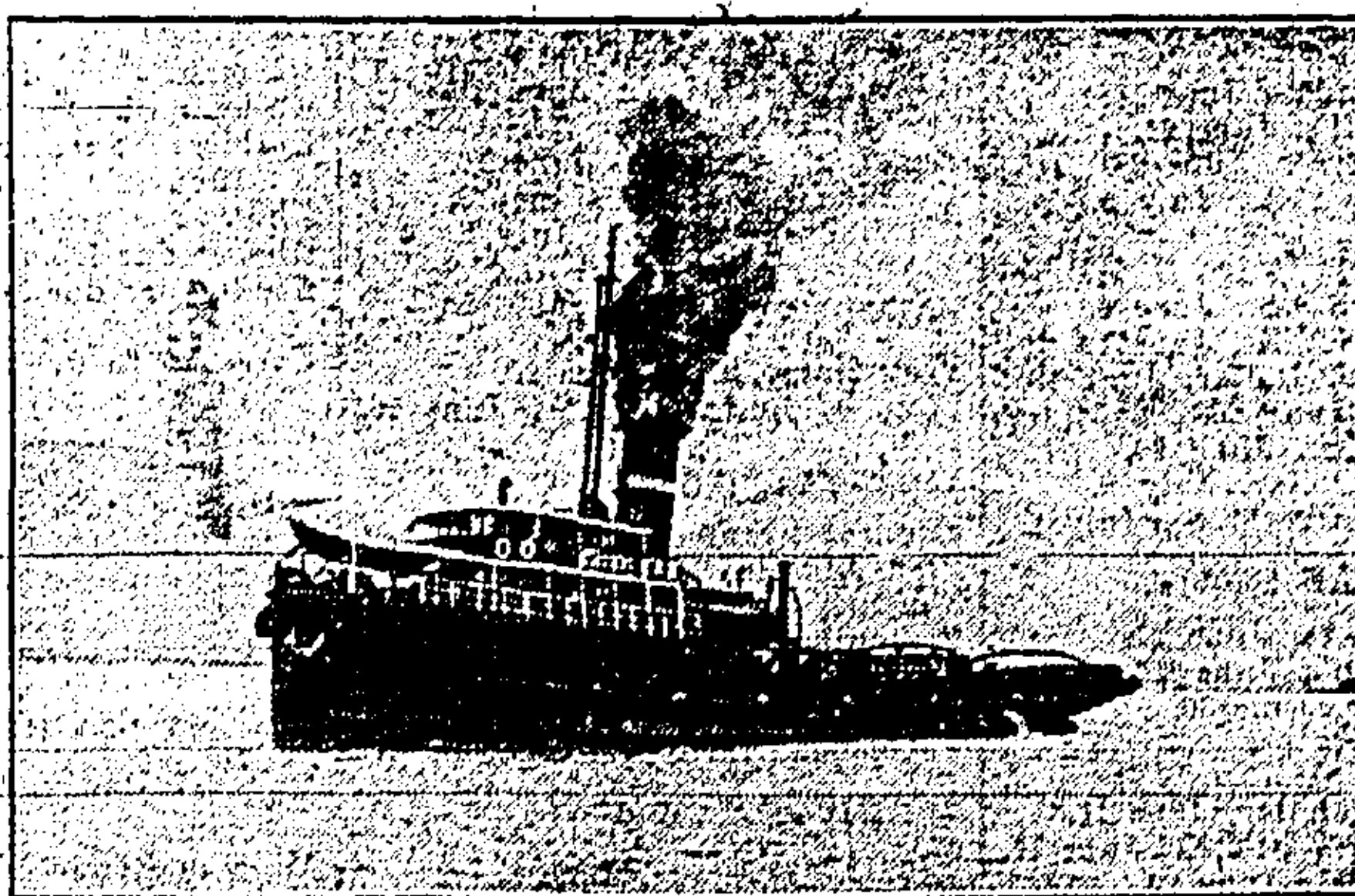
and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG," "FOOSHING," "HOPSANG," "YATSHING"	Sun., 8th June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 12th June, at 10 a.m. Sat., 16th June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 19th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOI & KOBE	"KUMSANG," "HOSANG," "KUTSANG"	Tues., 18th June, at 10 a.m. Sat., 22nd June, at 7 a.m. Wed., 10th July, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG," "YUENSANG"	Satur., 8th June, at 3 p.m. Fri., 14th June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG," "RINSANG"	Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m. Fri., 21st June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Satur., 15th June, at Noon
CANTON	"HOPSANG"	Mon., 10th June, at 6 p.m.

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Steamship	"GLENSHANE"	24th July
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE"	7th August
Motor Vessel	"GLENAMOY"	4th Sept.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship	"GLENSHANE"	17th June
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE"	22nd June
Steamship	"ALDINGTON COURT"	7th July
Motor Vessel	"GLENAMOY"	24th July
Motor Vessel	"GLENARRY"	2nd August

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Freight S.S. "Angir"	departure	8th June
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	departure	18th June
Pass. S.S. "TIER"	departure	29th June
Express Freight S.S. "Lahn"	departure	17th July
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	departure	17th July
Express Freight S.S. "Isar"	departure	14th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	departure	24th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Angsbury"	departure	29th Aug.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Lahn"	due here	14th June
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	due here	2nd July
Freight S.S. "Isar"	due here	12th July
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	due here	31st July
Freight S.S. "Angsbury"	due here	8th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	due here	22nd Aug.

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11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 28	June 29	July 2	July 4	July 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 10	July 11	July 14	July 16	July 25
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	Aug. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 17	Aug. 26
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	Sept. 19
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	Sept. 31	Oct. 10
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 16	Nov. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 12
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
EMPEROR OF FRANCE	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 25	Dec. 27	Jan. 5
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 30
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	Feb. 20

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Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

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June 18	June 20	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 21
July 2	July 4	EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 5

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2095, 2090-10 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th June

SHINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th July

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Monday, 17th June

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 1st July

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

KASIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

B-MBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th June

TOTOBI MARU ... Thursday, 27th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 9th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 7th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th June

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &

Marseilles

DAKAR MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

CALOUTIA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOROBAN MARU ... Saturday, 8th June

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

SHANGHAI-Kobe & YOKOHAMA

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 10th June

BINGO MARU (Kobe direct) ... Friday, 14th June

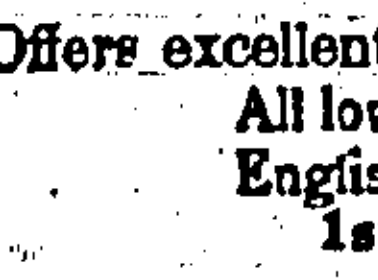
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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.IMPORTS 16,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
14,000 TONS.The general cargo returns shown
at the Harbour Office during the 24
hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday
carried by vessels arriving in Hong
Kong were as follows:—

CARGO FOR THROUGH PORTS.

British H.K. Through

Ninghai, Swatow 250 600

Automedon, England 1,680 4,560

Hai Ning, Foochow 500 20

Kwai Sang, Tsingtau 600 1,200

Hydrangea, Swatow 120 —

Helikon, Saigon 2,400 —

Kwong Sang, Canton — 400

French — 5,850 7,050

Huang Hoi, Fort Bayard 30 —

Limchow, Canton 60 —

Canton, Haiphong 1,300 —

Italian — 1,200 —

Romolo, Yokohama 45 3,550

Danish — 45 3,550

Clara Jensen, Saigon 2,280 —

Michael Jensen, Bangkok 2,850 —

Japanese — 5,130 —

Sourabaya, Batavia 1,170 1,380

Canton Maru, Keelung 1,075 —

Chinese — 2,245 1,380

Shiu Hing, Macao 30 —

Wong Sek, Saigon 1,500 —

Kung, Tourane 400 —

Total 16,750 14,010

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during
the period under review were
as follows:—

Arr. Dep.

British 7 10

French 3 0

Italian 1 0

Japanese 2 2

Chinese 4 4

Dutch 0 3

German 0 1

Total 19 21

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ending
at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Hai Ning (Br.) Foochow 214

Kwai Sang (Br.) Tsingtau 12

Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow 235

Helikon (Br.) Saigon 258

Canton (Fr.) Haiphong 20

Michael Jensen (Dan.) Bangkok 118

Canton Maru (Jap.) Keelung 52

Tak Hing (Chinese) Autow. 52

Total 1,001

ARRIVALS.

June 5.

Huang Hoi, French str., 603 tons,
Capt. Luigi, from Fort Bayard,
buoy No. C40—Hoi Hing
Cheung.Surabaya—Maru—Japanese str.,
2,723 tons, Capt. A. Akita,
from Sourabaya, buoy No. A3.
—O.S.K.

June 6.

Canton, French str., 976 tons, Capt.
F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong,
buoy No. C43—M.M. & Co.Clara Jensen, Danish str., 1,145
tons, Capt. J. Davidson, from Sa-
gon, buoy No. C45—Chang
Tong Ha.Comlimbank, British str., 3,155
tons, Capt. H. Burch, from
Woolong, buoy No. A4—Bank
Line.Concordia, Norwegian str., 3,413
tons, Capt. C. A. Arentz, from
San Pedro, North Point Wharf.
—A.P.C.Helikon, British str., 1,214 tons,
Capt. W. Anderson, from Sa-
gon, buoy No. C42—Wo Fat
Sing.Imperial Prince, British str., 4,276
tons, Capt. J. Isdale, from
Shanghai, Laichikok Wharf.
—Prince Line.Kashgar, British str., 5,551 tons,
Capt. F. Andell, from London,
Kowloon Wharf.—M.M. & Co.Kwong Sang, British str., 1,498
tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman,
from Canton, buoy No. B32—
J. M. & Co.Lim Chow, French str., 1,416 tons,
Capt. P. B. Morganti, from
Canton, buoy No. C44—Sing
Kee & Co.Madras Maru, Japanese str., 3,602
tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from
Maji, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.Michael Jensen, Danish str., 1,342
tons, Capt. H. Island, from
Hoihow, buoy No. C38—Chin
Seng Hong.Sagara Maru, Japanese str., 1,066
tons, Capt. S. Matsushita, from
Keelung, Yaumati Wharf.
—M.B.K.Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons,
Capt. Alex. C. Inglis, from
Swatow, buoy No. B34—Foo
Nam & Co.Teau, British str., 1,331 tons, Capt.
W. W. Richards, from Canton,
buoy No. B20—B. & S.G.G. Merlin, French str., 371 tons,
Capt. Lohamin, from Ha-
iphong, buoy No. C46—M.M. &
Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 5.

Comlimbank, for Haio.

Concordia, for Manila.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Madras Maru, for Brisbane.

Sagara Maru, for Canton.

Teau, for Hoihow.

SERVICE TO READERS.

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they will receive the utmost assist-
ance and the latest available infor-
mation on all subjects of enquiry
will be placed at their disposal.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived
yesterday by the s.s. Kashgar from
London:—Lieut. S. Ascherson,
Mrs. G. Arbuthnot, Miss E. Bar-
ham, Surg.-Lieut. Burden, Surg.-
Lieut. Benson, Mr. O. Breakspear,
Mr. D. Beare, Surg.-Lieut. Baker,Mr. W. Brotherton, Mr. H.
Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius,
Miss Curtis, Mr. M. Chan, Marine
Drage, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. J.
Duthie, Mr. A. Donaldson, Mr. C.
Duff, Mr. F. Dinsell, Sub-Lieut.
Farrington, Miss G. Forbes, Mr.
Fan Chong Fong, Mr. Leung Yan
Fong, Lieut. R. Carnett, Lieut. E.
Grundy, Mrs. R. Garnett, Sub-
Lieut. Glass, Mr. O. Gillon, Mr.H. Hales, Mr. and Mrs. Ho, Mr.
Wong Han Hai, Lieut. Comdr.
Koch, Sub-Lieut. Long, Miss E.
Lindquist, Mrs. R. Lowe, Lieut.
V. Mansell, Mr. A. Mehta, Mr. W.
Murray, Mr. D. MacLennan, Mr.
J. MacLean, Mr. Hang Chin
Ming, Mr. E. McDiarmid, Mr. G.
McIntosh, Rev. and Mrs. Norton,
and three children, Mr. and Mrs.
Nash and two children, Miss D.
O'Kell, Mr. A. Price, Mr. and
Mrs. Percy, Miss Phillips, Mr.
Chan Sik Pin, Miss Rooker, Lieut.
H. Smallwood, Mr. J. M. Sleight,
Mr. T. Sharracks, Mr. F.
Stoker, Mr. F. Skinner, Mr. and
Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Sco
and two children, Mr. Lioi Tjin
Soeng, Mr. J. Turbyme, Mr. Taso,
Captain E. Woodington, Mr. and
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